

THE NAPANEE

Vol. LIV) No 46 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA - FRIDAY,

THE DOMINION BANK

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., PRESIDENT. W. D. MATTHEWS, VICE-PRESIDENT.
C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital Paid up - \$8,000,000.00 Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - \$7,300,000.00

A Savings Department

is conducted at every Branch of the Bank where deposits of \$1.00 and upwards are received and interest at current rates added. It is a safe and convenient depository for your money.

NAPANEE BRANCH: G. P. REIFFENSTEIN, Manager.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits... 7,245,140
Total Deposits..... 62,729,163
Total Assets..... 86,190,464

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid.
Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napanee E. R. CHECKLEY, Mgr.
Branch.

Yarker Branch. L. B. SHOREY, Mgr.

Mortgage Sale of Farm Lands

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which mortgage will be produced at the time of sale there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the office of John English, Napanee, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 1915 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following Real Estate:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox and Addington, being composed of the south west quarter of lot number twelve in the tenth concession of the said Township of Richmond, containing fifty acres more or less.

The said lands are about two miles west of the Village of Roblin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHN ENGLISH,

Vendor's Solicitor, Napanee, Ont.
Dated Sept. 18th, 1915.

42-d

Have You Seen
BEAVER BOARD

HALF PRICE!

TWO WEEKS ONLY

The Delineator

Regular price \$1.50 per year. For two weeks only

75c at Our Store
90c by Mail.

We want and expect 200 new subscribers at this price as the Delineator and the Butterick Patterns are recognized as the FASHION AUTHORITY OF THE WORLD.

We carry in stock the
Butterick's Patterns 10c & 15c

and there are none better in the world. We also take subscriptions for any magazine or paper published, and will meet any price advertised by any reputable paper or agency.

Send me your lists. We have CLUBBING RATES with nearly every paper and can SAVE YOU MONEY. Try us this year.

Paul's Bookstore

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Sarah Elizabeth Dibb, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 121, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 96, and Amending Acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Sarah Elizabeth Dibb, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, deceased, who died on or about the 25th day of August, A. D. 1915, are required to deliver or send by post, prepaid to Herrington & Warner & Granger, Napanee, Ontario, solicitors for Edith O. Smith, executrix of the last will and testament of the said Sarah Elizabeth Dibb, deceased, on or before the 10th DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1915, their claims and demands, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security of any held by them. And further take notice that after the said 10th day of November, A. D. 1915, the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereunto.

WAR SUMMARY OF THE LATEST EVENTS

The developments of the Bulgarian campaign in Southern Serbia indicates that the Bulgars are barring an advance northward of the Allies by the occupation of a line resting upon Strumitza, on the Serbo-Bulgarian border, and extending northwest through Radovitch and Istib to a point near the Nish-Salonika railway at Veles. The railway is probably still open, but the Allies dare not proceed north so long as large undefeated Bulgarian forces occupy the mountainous country to the east of it. The French have begun operations with the object of pushing back the invaders in this region, and will undoubtedly be able to secure for the use of the Serbs and the Allies the important section of railway from the Greek frontier northwest through Uskub to Mitrovitza, in western Serbia.

In Northern Serbia the Austro-Hungarians are making amazingly poor progress. It is announced officially that "the Austro-Hungarian troops approach Shabats, and have thrown the Serbians from the fortified heights near Ripany and southeast of Grocka." This put an end to the talk of an irresistible Germanic rush. They crossed the Danube in force two weeks ago to-day. Ripany is on the railway about eighteen miles south of Belgrade, and Grocka near the Danube about twenty miles southeast of Belgrade. A twenty-mile advance in two weeks is poor going. The Germans who crossed at Semendria are doing little better than the Austrians. It was even rumored Wednesday that the Serbs are attacking the enemy forces in Semendria itself. The only really important success yet registered is that of the Bulgarian army which is striking at Nish. It has reached a point 35 miles northeast of the Serb capital, and there are no adequate Serb forces in the vicinity to hold it in check. The capture of Nish in the near future is not improbable, but that would not involve the collapse of Serbian resistance to the invaders, either to the north or south. Meanwhile large bodies of French troops are still disembarking at Salonika and proceeding up-country. Of the operations at Enos and Dedagatch there is no news.

The German losses were very severe. Sir John French reports in Tuesday's attack on the British lines around Hulluch. After a heavy bombardment the German infantry attempted an attack across open ground. The attack was completely stopped by combined artillery, machine gun and rifle fire. Later several bomb attacks in the neighborhood of the Hohenzollern redoubt were repulsed.

The midnight French official statement indicates that there were no infantry engagements on the western front Wednesday. The artillery action north of Arras was particularly vivid.

TO THE CITIZENS

I think that the results of the meeting held on Monday evening show the necessity of the Town of Napanee having a strong Property Owner Association so that matters of interest can be discussed calmly and rigid conclusions arrived at. New problems are being created every day that are of importance to the rate-payers and it is only through the rate-payer taking some interest in our town that we can remedy the evils of the past and it is upon our citizens that the work of improving the conditions Napanee should fall.

These associations are found nearly every town in Canada. It would be the highest form of Patriotism in this critical time to help remedy the condition of affairs. From a financial standpoint we require to give more attention to the resources of our town so that we shall be able to face times of stress as well as times of prosperity. It is of the utmost importance that the Town should prevent undesirable proposals public improvements, especially where the town is not receiving some return. It was for these reasons that I placed before that meeting the resolution which was moved by Mr. W. H. Herrington and seconded by Mr. Charles Stevens that the following gentlemen be a Committee to act with the Council to further the general interests of the town and to consider the formation of a Property Owner's Association. That Committee is composed of the following gentlemen, J. W. Robinson, U. M. Wilson, G. F. Rutman, W. S. Herrington, W. G. Wilson, J. I. Boyes, F. W. Smith, J. W. Hambley, W. H. Boyle, M. S. Madole, A. S. Kimmerley, T. B. Wallace, F. E. Van Luven, Alphonse Wood, T. Symington, G. W. Gibbard, and W. C. Scott, with power to add to their numbers.

Now if the gentlemen named on this Committee would meet some afternoon at 4 o'clock in the council chamber to consider the formation of this Association and appoint their Chairman and executive I believe that a new interest would be taken in the Town that would result in the welfare of the Town both financially and in placing the Town of Napanee among the best towns in Ontario, but if matters are allowed to drift along with the same conditions that have prevailed in the past years these conditions will continue. Trusting that this Committee will be formed and that great good will result.

I am, yours most respectfully,

W. T. GIBBARD

to announce that she holds her own in Bessarabia, while her grip of eastern Galicia remains unshaken. These are reports in circulation that the Russians are again invading Bukovina. This should make the Roumanians still more certain that Russia has the power to come back, and that German threats may be disregarded.

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42-d

Have You Seen BEAVER BOARD Paneled Walls and Ceilings?

THEY far surpass lath, plaster and wall-paper in beauty, durability, ease of application, and economy.

They deaden sound, resist heat and cold, retard fire, resist shocks or strains, do not crack, chip or deteriorate with age.

BEAVER BOARD can be used in new or remodeled buildings of every type.

We carry full stock and can furnish sizes as ordered, with full information about use, application, etc.

APPLY TO



MADOLE HARDWARE CO.

'PHONE 13,
NANANEE, ONTARIO.

I AM OPEN TO BUY THE
NEW CROP OF

HAY and GRAIN

Special Advantages on
Damaged Wheat

at any loading points on the Bay of Quinte or Nananee River, or any loading sidings on the Grand Trunk Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway, or the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Farmers should get together and bulk their crops into car load lots and send for me, as I can pay you nominally the same prices at your own door as if delivered here. Be sure and advise me by letter or 'Phone No. 175—whenever you are ready.

Flour, Feed, Salt and Frost Fencing and Gates always on hand.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,
NANANEE, ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

INKS, and the best quality Stationery at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

In the estate of Sarah Elizabeth Dibb, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 121, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and Amending Acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Sarah Elizabeth Dibb, late of the Town of Nananee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, deceased, who died on or about the 25th day of August, A. D. 1915, are required to deliver or send by post, prepaid to HERRINGTON WARNER & GRANGE, Nananee, Ontario, solicitors for Edith O. Smith, executrix of the last will and testament of the said Sarah Elizabeth Dibb, deceased, on or before the 10th DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1915, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them. And further take notice that after the said 10th day of November, A.D. 1915, the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which she shall then have received notice, and shall not be responsible for the said assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands she shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

HERRINGTON WARNER & GRANGE,

Solicitors for the said Executrix

Dated this 7th day of October, 1915. 44d

NOTICE !

A PUBLIC MEETING

of the ratepayers of the Town of Nananee is called for

Monday Evening,

October 18th, 1915

at the hour of 8 p.m. sharp,

for the purpose of discussing the question of the Canadian Northern Railway Station site and other matters of importance.

A large attendance is requested.

By order.

W. A. GRANGE,
Clerk.

ANNUAL MEETING !

The Annual Meeting of the Nananee Horticultural Society will be held in the board room of the Public Library.

On Tuesday,

NOVEMBER 2nd, '15

at 7.30 p.m.

for the election of officers and general business.

BICKNELL'S CORNERS.

Several from around here attended the funeral of the late H. McCarthy, Yarker, on Monday.

The potato crop is very poor. Some of the farmers have not got any.

J. Simmons is improving slowly.

S. Peters is disposing of barrels of apples at home from \$2 to \$3 a barrel.

Mrs. P. MacDonald spent Saturday in Nananee.

A jolly load from this place spent one evening last week at a husking bee at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Curran, Morven.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Clyde, a son.

Stove Pipe Varnish that does not smoke or burn off in a day at WALLACE'S, the leading drug store.

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The midnight French official statement indicates that there were no infantry engagements on the western front Wednesday. The artillery action north of Arras was particularly violent. The French concentrated their fire on important ammunition depots behind the German lines. North of the Aisne, and in the Champagne, north of the Navarin farm, two depots were blown up. The Germans were evidently prepared to attack once more the French trenches to the east of Rheims. A very violent bombardment with shells of every calibre and with asphyxiating gases was begun Wednesday on that part of the front. The French guns are replying vigorously. The losses on both sides from a bombardment so intense must be great. A correspondent who recently visited the scene of the French drive in Champagne says that some of the holes made by shells were seventy-five feet deep and over 135 feet in diameter at the surface. No single shell could displace such a huge pile of earth. These deep holes must have been excavated by shell after shell striking the same spot. Existence, even in armored dugouts, under these conditions must have been impossible and the losses among the men in the trenches terribly great.

There is a big field for the operations of British submarines in the Baltic, a field which will be strenuously cultivated. A German semi-official statement has been issued denying the Russian report that six transports had been sunk in the Baltic. Only commercial steamers have been sunk, and several of these were sent to the bottom in Swedish waters. Commercial traffic is said to be going on as usual. During the two weeks October 1-15, 1,188 vessels left seven Baltic ports, and there are two other important harbors from which no statistics are available. There is clearly room for several more British submarines off the German Baltic ports.

From the Dardanelles comes a British official communication stating that there has been little to report regarding operations above ground during the past week. On both sides mining activity has been considerable. One of the incidents of this attended the blowing up of a Turkish mine under the British trenches. The garrison had been withdrawn, but five British miners working underground were buried and given up as lost. Three days later, having dug themselves out they reappeared little the worse of their experience.

An official statement from Odessa says that the favorable turn in military affairs has rendered it unnecessary to carry out the contemplated evacuation of the northern districts of Bessarabia. This announcement has an important political side. The recent invasion of southwestern Russia by an Austro-German army was undertaken largely with the object of intimidating Roumania. It was pointed out that the German military writers that no matter how hostile Roumania might be, she would not dare to make war on the Germanic powers were their armies not only in undisputed possession of eastern Galicia but of portions of Bessarabia to the north and east of Roumania, which under these conditions would be open to attack from three directions—east, north and west. Now Russia is able

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Athletic young Canadians who are prepared to enlist when there is need of men will note with interest the announcement by the Police Department of London, England, last night that in order to release men of military age licenses would be issued hereafter to women to work as omnibus and street car conductors. To those who know what it means to ascend and descend the narrow stairway of a double-decked London motor bus or street car while it is in motion the order will convey some idea of how urgent is the need of men.

Recruiting in Great Britain has fallen off greatly of late, judging from a statement by Mr. Tennant, Under Secretary for war, in the Commons yesterday. He said that recruit numbering from 5,000 to 8,000 a week were not enough for the requirement of the army. The German wastage believed to average fully 300,000 a month, and it is certain that the wastage of the British army and navy is almost 4,000,000 men cannot be less than 60,000 or 70,000. Recruiting even at the rate of 8,000 a week would not make more than half the losses by death, capture, wounds and sickness.

The announcement is made from Saloniki that a Turkish army is marching to attack Serbia, and passing through Bulgarian territory to the north of the Greek frontier. It is difficult to understand the attitude of the Greeks. All recent developments indicate that the Turks and Bulgars have a close offensive and defensive arrangement, and if the central powers win, Greece will be faced by a rejuvenated Moslem State which will oppress and persecute Greek Christians hereafter as it has oppressed and persecuted the Armenians in the past. If Greece permit this to come about without striking a blow to prevent it she will be committing suicide.

The Italians attacks in the Trentino continue "with brilliant results" according to an official despatch from Rome. The capture of China-Palona, a strong position dominating the Daone Valley is reported, and in the Lagurina Valley the heights northeast of Cresano have been occupied. There is little to report of the Isonzo operations.

Von Hindenburg's drive against Riga makes progress. It is asserted that the Germans have reached the Dwina, and that the city is in danger and may be evacuated. The Germans have concentrated much artillery along the battle-front to the south of Riga, and seems disposed to disregard their great losses. The crossing of the Dwina is still to be made, however, and von Hindenburg may be no more successful in crossing near Riga than he was at Jacobabad or at Dvinsk.

Bulgarian Regiment Broke Out in Mutiny

PARIS, Oct. 19.—It is reported that a Bulgarian regiment refused to fight against the Serbs at Kadibogatz, near Knjagatz, and killed its colonel. The regiment, it is said, was surrounded and decimated by the rest of the division.

NAPANEE EXPRESS

CANADA—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22nd, 1915

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

TO THE CITIZENS

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HON. GEO. P. GRAHAM

DELIGHTS A NAPANEE AUDIENCE WITH A SPLENDID PATRIOTIC ADDRESS.

The newly formed Lennox and Addington Young Men's Liberal Club successfully launched a series of Patriotic meetings in the Town Hall on Friday evening last, with Hon. Geo. P. Graham as the principal speaker.

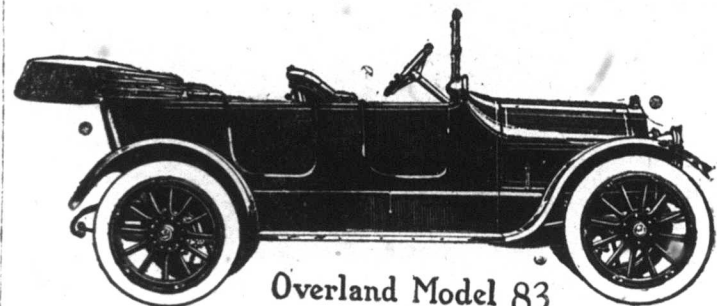
Mr. Alpine Woods, President of the Association, opened the meeting, explaining that this was the first one of a series of meetings to be held by the club during the next few months. Mr. Woods cordially welcomed Mr. Graham at the first open meeting of the club.

Mr. W. S. Herrington was called upon to make a short address, and announcement of the plans for the collection which was taken up on Thursday, in aid of the British Red Cross. Mr. Herrington confined his remarks exclusively to the subject in hand, the necessity of our adding in every way not only the British Red Cross, but also, all Red Cross work through the local Red Cross, the Daughters of the Empire and also an appeal for support for the Patriotic Fund. Mr. Herrington pointed out that Napanee is still not doing her full duty in this respect, and the demands on these funds are daily becoming more insistent and if we cannot fight it is our duty to pay, and continue to pay until the war is over.

Mr. E. W. Grange, Liberal Candidate and Hon. President of the Liberal Club, in a short address explained the aims and objects of the Young Liberal Club and their proposed activities, aside from politics, and invited the hearty co-operation of every Liberal to forward the aims and objects of the Club. The Club rooms in the Grange block, are open and at the service of all who wish to make use of them.

Hon. Mr. Graham's subject was "The War, the Nation and the Young Man." In opening his address Mr. Graham said the title was not of his choosing, but the choosers had evidently intended him to have plenty of scope as either "The nation" or "the war" or the "young man" would be a large enough subject for one address. Mr. Graham delivered a compelling and inspiring address, urging all Canadians to do their bit towards the enduring triumph of all the principles which we hold dear and for which the British Empire is fighting in this horrible war. Mr. Graham traced the growth of responsible government in Canada up to the present time showing that Canada had fought for the Empire on previous occasions when she had much less to fight for than at the present time. Canada has at the present time all the rights of autonomous nationhood and because of these rights is being bound closer and even closer to the motherland, which has given us that freedom. Liberty begets loyalty, he declared, and the moral taught by South Africa

OVERLAND, MODEL 83, 1916



Overland Model 83

A Magnificent New Car now to be seen at Our Showrooms

Big Beautiful 5 Passenger Car \$1050, f. o. b., Hamilton.

Roadster \$1015, f. o. b., Hamilton.

35 h. p., One Man Top, Electric Starter and Lights, Demountable Rim, one extra rim, Non Skid Tires on rear.

Lennox Automobile & Motor Boat Company, 'Phone 234.
NAPANEE, CNT.
ALL MOTOR BOAT AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

DR. C. E. WILSON PHYSICIAN.

Hours of Consultation :

11 a. m. to 1 p. m. ; 3 p. m. to 5 p. m. ;
7 p. m. to 8 p. m.

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Napanee.

Money to loan.

Telephones—Office 34, Residence 152.

Dr. J. P. Campbell

Graduate with honor standing Toronto University.

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.

(Successor to late Dr. Ward.)

East St., Napanee. 'Phone 60, 40

H. W. SMITH

(Successor to W. D. Macdonald)

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College,
B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.

OFFICE—Centre Street.

'Phone 61.

Pearl A. Nesbitt, L.T.C.M.

Teacher of Piano, Organ and
Voice Production.

'Phone 216. P. O. BOX 564,
Napanee, Ont.

MISS JESSIE CLEALL,

TEACHER—of Piano, Violin
and Theory.

Apply at residence, Bridge Street.

3rd

Miss Anna Fitzpatrick

DOXSEE & CO.

SPECIAL SALE OF

MILLINERY

Commencing

Saturday, Oct. 16

BLACK VELVET HATS—all
the latest styles, both large and
small. Manufacturers' Samples,
regular prices \$2.00 and \$3.00.
Saturday and while they last.

\$1.00, 1.25 & 1.75

See them before buying.

The Leading Millinery House

**FRESH MINED
FINEST QUALITY
FREE BURNING
COAL**

CHAS. STEVENS,

Office opposite Campbell House,
Yard foot of West Street.

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which the British Empire is fighting
in this horrible war. Mr. Graham
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time showing that Canada had fought
for the Empire on previous occasions
when she had much less to fight for
than at the present time. Canada
has at the present time all the rights
of autonomous nationhood and be-
cause of these rights is being bound
closer and even closer to the mother-
land, which has given us that freedom.
Liberty begets loyalty, he declared,
and the moral taught by South Afri-
ca, where a people a few years ago
in arms against the British Empire
is now fighting for the Empire and
led by one who fought his best again-
st her, was perhaps one of the great-
est of the whole war. Mr. Graham
appealed to every young man to an-
swer the call to arms, for the pre-
servation of all the dearly bought
and perhaps little realized rights of
democratic government under the Bri-
tish flag, and to defend our country
in a war that is just as much ours
as though the fighting were on this
continent, and in fighting the
battle in Flanders Canadians are de-
fending it from German domination.
Dealing with the cry that the United
States would never let Germany take
Canada. How long would the United
States be able to prevent it if Ger-
many is able to fight the whole world
and win. The United States would
surely be the next victim of German
ambition.

Mr. Graham was listened to with
close attention by the large audience
present and all were sorry when he
concluded his address, but happy to
to have been enabled to listen to him.

A vote of thanks was moved to the
speaker of the evening by Mr. Clar-
ence Warner and Mayor Gibbard,
each of them referring to the fact
that Napanee has never heard a finer
address on a patriotic subject since
the war began.

Following the meeting Mr. Graham
went to the Liberal Club Rooms
where he spent a pleasant hour with
the Young Liberal Club in informal
talk.

ERINSVILLE.

A pretty wedding was solemnized
at the Church of the Assumption
Erinville, on Wednesday morning,
Sept. 29th, when Miss Margaret Gar-
rett, became the bride of James Mc-
Keown. The nuptial mass was sung
by Rev. Father Carey. The bride was
assisted by her cousin, Miss Annie
Doyle, while Chas. McCormick per-
formed the duties of best man. The
was attired in pale blue silk with
dainty lace trimmings and wore a
pretty hat to match. The bridesmaid
wore a gown of battleship grey silk
and black velvet hat. The groom's
gift to the bride was a beautiful gold
necklace set with pearls, to the brides-
maid a gold pendant, to the groom-
man gold cuff links and to the organ-
ist, Miss Marion Murphy, an amethy-
st rosary. A number of friends and
relatives witnessed the ceremony.
After the nuptial mass was celebrat-
ed the bridal party, accompanied by
Rev. Father Carey, repaired to the
home of the bride's father, where
about seventy-five guests partook of
a sumptuous repast. The dining
room was prettily decorated. The
bride and groom received many beau-
tiful gifts as tokens of the high esteem
in which they are held.

Leave your order for Betty Brown
Home-made Chocolates, the most de-
licious chocolate made. Ordered fresh
every week. The most talked of Cho-
colates in Toronto. Sold in Napanee
at WALLACE'S Drug Store only.

Pearl A. Nesbitt, L.T.C.M.

Teacher of Piano, Organ and
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'Phone 216. P. O. BOX 564,
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MISS JESSIE CLEALL,
TEACHER—of Piano, Violin
and Theory.

Apply at residence, Bridge Street.
38d

Miss Anna Fitzpatrick
TEACHER OF PIANO

For terms apply at residence, Thomas
Street, or Phone 232. 42dp

FOR ADOPTION—Healthy baby girl
7 months old, brown eyes, 15oz 86
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, Napanee. 42p

FOR SALE—A number of houses
and lots in town, and also a number of
desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN.
42dp

TO LET—South half of new house
on Robert street, north of Bridge street.
All conveniences. Apply to R. H. BENN. 44dp

TO LET—Good eight roomed frame
house, furnished or unfurnished, modern
conveniences. Apply to MRS. O. R. LAIDLEY,
Isabella street. 44dp

FOR SALE—Splendid Solid Oak
Folding Bed, large Bevelled Mirror, in
first-class condition. Apply to MRS. F. J.
DOUGLAS. 45dp

FOR SALE—Seed Store, on Dundas
Street, also Store House and Fruit Evap-
orator, foot of West street, apply to THOS.
SYMINGTON, Owner, Napanee, Ont. 42dp

TO LET—Store on Dundas street,
Napanee, now occupied by Michael Mak-
er. Possession 1st November. Apply to A. B.
SCHRYVER, R. M. D., No. 2, Napanee. 44cp

FARM FOR SALE—In Township of
Richmond, 3rd Concession, four miles from
Napanee. For particulars, apply to G. B. JOY,
at Joy & Son's Brick and Tile Factory, near
R. R. Bridge, Napanee, Ont. 40dp

FOR SALE—Fonv. buggy, cutter,
harness, and etc., also a quantity of house-
hold furniture, including three piece parlor
suite and dining room extension table. Apply
to MRS. O. R. LAIDLEY, Isabella street.
44dp

WANTED—A servant. Must be a
good cook. No laundry work or sweep-
ing. Good wages if satisfactory. Apply to
MRS. DAVIS, 3 Sydenham Street, Kingston.
46b

TO RENT—Rooms in the Blewett
Block. Electric light and all modern im-
provements. Immediate possession. Apply to
MISS BLEWETT, over Dominion Bank, or to
Mr. W. G. Boyce. 46dp

NOTICE—All persons making pay-
ments on mortgage or other accounts in
the estate of the late Denis Bailey are requested
to make same to T. B. GERMAN, Barrister,
Napanee, until further notice. ROLAND O.
DALY, Solicitor for Executor.

FARM FOR SALE—In North Fred-
erickburgh, Lot 2, Concession 3, seven
miles from Napanee, on Hay Bay Road, 133
acres, 75 acres under cultivation, balance
pasture. 2 wells, good fences and buildings.
Apply on premises or write J. B. BROWN,
R. M. D., No. 3, Napanee. 45b

FARM FOR SALE—75 or 80 acres,
on lot 33, 3rd concession Township of
Camden. All good land, seed to hay and
pasture. 2 wells, good fences. Apply to R. A.
BEARD, Napanee, or S. W. SWITZER, Des-
mond. 31dp

FARM FOR SALE—220 acres, 2 1/2
miles south of Newburgh. 150 acres un-
der crop. Balance good pasture, creek and
never failing well. Small house, 2 large barns,
horse stable and pig pen. Telephone and rural
mail. Apply to G. H. COWAN, Napanee. 37gp

FIVE DOLLARS IN GOLD.

Only two more weeks in which to
win the Five Dollars in gold for the
best print made on Velox paper—
WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

The Leading Millinery House

FRESH MINED
FINEST QUALITY
FREE BURNING
COAL

CHAS. STEVENS,
Office opposite Campbell House,
Yard foot of West Street.

Wood!

We are selling well seasoned wood
at the following prices: Hard cord
wood \$6.50 per cord; soft cord wood
\$5.00 per cord; Soft slab wood,
\$5.00 per cord. We have a quantity
of soft cord wood to sell at \$4.00
per cord. Cut wood for sale measur-
ed in stave wood length. Cut hard
wood \$3.00, cut soft wood \$2.50.
We will deliver to any part of the
town.

S. CASEY DENISON.
Centre Street, North. 'Phone 101

ADVICE
There are three things necessary
for health and comfort in your
home, viz:—
RAINBOW FLOUR
FINE CUT OATMEAL
SCOTCH HEALTH BRAN
if your grocer does not keep
them get them at
SYMINGTON'S
NAPANEE, ONT.
SEEDS as USUAL

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

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Capital (Paid up)... ..\$2,550,000
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eron, K.C.M.G., W. J. Christie, John
Stovel.
General Manager, Robt. Campbell.
Supt. of Branches, L.M. McCarthy.

A general Banking Business transact-
ed in all Branches.
Accounts of Individuals, Firms, Cor-
porations and Societies carried on
most favorable terms. Special care
given to Savings Bank Accounts.
Branches throughout Canada.

R. G. H. TRAVERS,
Manager Napanee Branch.

If its quality you after you'll get
it at WALLACE'S Limited, the lead-
ing Drug Store.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD,

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

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P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 88.

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Napanee, Ont.

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MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street
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R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 214

DEROCHE & DEROCHÉ,

H. M. Deroche, K. C., C. C. A.]

H. M. P. Deroche, B. A.

Barristers Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN

Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Town every Wednesday.

D. R. BENSON

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College,

has opened an office second door south of Express Printing Office, where he may be consulted on all diseases of Domestic Animals. All latest veterinary sciences
Residence: West Street, near Madden's grocery.

Kingston Business College

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Kingston, Canada.

Canada's Highest Grade Business School offers superior courses in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Civil Service and all commercial subjects.

Our graduates secure best positions. Particulars free.

H. E. METCALF, Principal.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper—A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

The advantages of Toronto technical schools will be placed at the disposal of wounded soldiers.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen were given a reception and banquet yesterday by the City of Boston.

Plans are beginning to be projected for a national Liberal convention, probably in about a year's time.

The first Canadian Northern train left last night on its trip to the Pacific coast over the new transcontinental line.

W. J. Ableson, a farmer of Korah township, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by his eight-year-old son, while visiting friends on Thanksgiving Day.

A great recruiting impetus was given by the speeches of Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Captain Ponton, and others at a big patriotic meeting in the Peterboro Armories.

Premier Borden has invited the Premiers and Ministers of Education of the several Provinces to meet him in a conference on the problem of employment for returned soldiers.

A. G. Goodall, freight conductor on the Algoma Central Railway, was instantly killed near Sault Ste. Marie by being caught in the wreckage when his train, backing, collided with another.

The Senate of Knox College formally repudiated the views expressed by Rev. Prof. G. L. Robinson of Chicago, who, while a guest of the college, asserted that Britain was equally to blame with Germany for the war.

THURSDAY.

A "Tenants' War League" has been formed in Great Britain to fight rent increases.

German steamship traffic in the Baltic Sea has been paralyzed by the British submarines.

The Provincial Government has ordered all hotel bars to close at 8 o'clock on and after November 1.

The Baptist Association of Ontario and Quebec opened its twenty-seventh annual session at London yesterday.

Sergt. Geo. Birch of the Army Service Corps confessed to misappropriating supplies of the 33rd Battalion at London.

Norman Thompson, aged eleven, only son of Dr. Alfred Thompson, M. P., was instantly killed at Rockcliffe, near Ottawa, by grasping a dangling live wire.

C. A. Masten, K.C., of Toronto, has been appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, in succession to Hon. Mr. Justice Teetzel, superannuated recently.

Sir Frederick Donaldson, formerly Governor of Woolwich Arsenal, England, arrived in New York yesterday. He came over on Government business, but declined to state its character.

The Grand Jury in its presentment at the Criminal Sessions suggested that Mayors and Reeves of municipalities forward the names of available young men to the central recruiting depot.

The Rev. Ernest Houghton, a Bristol rector, has started an appeal to patriotic women of the nation to give their lives to ameliorate the conditions of the war.



Robert Wright, an Englishman, was yesterday sentenced at Vancouver to three months' imprisonment for seditious utterances. Wright attended a recruiting meeting and interrupted several times, urging men not to enlist.

That the camp of the artillery brigades of the second Canadian division at Otterpool, Kent, England, was shelled by German Zeppelins on the evening of Wednesday, October 13, is indicated in a casualty list, which records a number of men killed in the 5th Artillery Brigade and one in the 29th Battery, C.F.A.

MONDAY.

Mrs. Joseph Lafaine was instantly killed by an express on the M. C. R. track at Tilbury.

Roy W. Treadwell, brakeman on the Pere Marquette, was killed in the Walkerville yards.

Hon. David MacKeen of Halifax has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

Count von Bernstorff declared Saturday at Washington that a British ship fired on a vessel carrying the American flag.

A banquet was held in London Saturday to celebrate the first anniversary of the arrival of Canadian troops in England.

A commission has been appointed by the Federal Government to take stock of Canada's national resources and report upon the problems.

Walter Ruston and Wilfred Marantelle were seriously injured by pieces of flying iron when the boiler of a traction engine burst on the former's farm near Windsor.

Walkerville electors refused by a vote of 196 to extend the Street Railway Company's franchise in return for construction of a belt line to serve the factory and residential districts.

Pilot Thomas A. Macaulay, trainer of Canada's aviators, made seven round trips from Toronto to Hamilton (442½ miles) yesterday, practically winning the championship of America.

Joseph Coley, enlisted in the 2nd Dragoons, a teacher in a Thorold Sunday school, took his own life by swallowing carbolic acid, it is believed, through despondency over poor health.

The Canadian Sportsmen's Patriotic Association disbanded owing to opposition from the Ministerial Association, which resulted in the Government's refusal to let the Willard-Johnson fight pictures be exhibited.

TUESDAY.

A University chimney collapsed in Toronto yesterday killing two men and injuring six.

Toronto, St. Catharines, Ottawa, Winnipeg, and Calgary troops arrived in England yesterday.

Malcolm Howard Bissell, a well-known business man of Brockville, died suddenly of heart failure.

It was stated in Petrograd that efforts were being made to recruit the Armenians to fight against the Turks.

The first alien to be interned from Waterloo county is Gebbard Schofield, who tried to send money to Germany.

A. P. Ross, a former Mayor of Cornwall, and resident there practically all his life, died after one day's illness, at the age of eighty-three.

William Conway, a well-known lumberman of Peterboro district, has been killed at Sturgeon Falls.

CARSON QUITS CABINET

Ulster Leader Disgusted With Policy in Balkans.

Crisis in British Cabinet Circle Which Has Been Rumored: Some Time Will Come to a Head in the Next Week—Carson Approves of Policy of Conciliation Followed by Government.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Sir Edward Carson, Attorney-General and leader of the Irish Unionist party, resigns from the British Cabinet yesterday.

The news of his resignation came upon the heels of a whirlwind speculation and rumors conjured by his absence at yesterday's Cabinet meeting. It was the fourth time that he had failed to appear at the Cabinet sessions.

No reason for Sir Edward's resignation had been given out officially last night, but a full explanation of the differences between him and the rest of the Cabinet is now looked for as inevitable. Moreover there are few optimists left in London who hope any longer that a Cabinet crisis, which has been imminent ever since the Balkan developments were added to the question of conscription as seemingly insurmountable obstacles to harmony among the Ministers, can be stayed off many more days.

The immediate cause of Sir Edward's resignation, it is understood from an authoritative source, was disagreement between himself and others in the Cabinet over the policy of the Allies in the Near East, a not, as had been supposed, in connection with the conscription issue. It is said that he disapproves also the method of confiding the whole national policy to a small "inner Cabinet."

Presiding at the Nationalist convention in Dublin yesterday John Redmond said that a grave political crisis might arise any day. The position of the coalition Government he declared, was precarious. It was threatened by internal and external dangers. A conspiracy existed among men ready to sacrifice national unity in the face of the enemy to further their own predilections and theories. It was common talk, said the Irish leader, that a general election was possible, but Ireland could boast that she was not responsible for the dangers.

HAMILTON RECALLED.

He Is Returning to England to Report, Says Bulletin.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—General Ian Hamilton, who has commanded the British land forces in the Mediterranean since the campaign against the Dardanelles was undertaken seven months ago, has been recalled "to report." He will be succeeded by General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, who commanded a division of the territorial forces when the war opened. Until General Monro arrives at the Dardanelles, General Birdwood will command.

The Press Bureau statement announcing this change is as follows: "General Sir C. C. Monro has been appointed to command the Mediterranean force in succession to Sir Ian Hamilton, who is returning to England to report. Pending General Monro's arrival Gen. Birdwood commands."

The withdrawal of so high a commander as General Sir Ian Hamilton

15 Cases of Granite Just in from Scotland

book-keeping, shorthand, civil service and all commercial subjects. Our graduates secure best positions. Particulars free. H. E. METCALF, Principal.

15 Cases of Granite Just in from Scotland.

MORE TO FOLLOW.

New and Elegant Designs
Some plain, all polished.
Few are beautifully carved

I have the largest stock ever shown in
Napaees.
Will save you travelling expenses and
commission.
Our patrons have confidence and look
on.

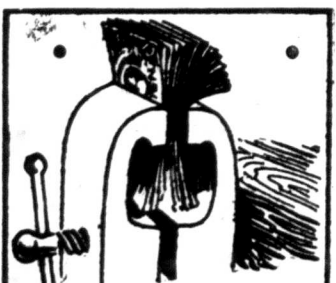
V. KOUBER, - **Napaees**



Anyone sending a sketch and description may
quickly ascertain for certain free whether an
invention is probably patentable. Communications
strictly confidential. **HANDBOOK ON PATENTS**
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special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

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Canada, \$5.00 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by
all newsdealers.
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Money is Tight

But there are people, who
are constantly looking for
opportunities to lend money
on good security. If you want
to borrow a few dollars, or a
few thousand, our Want Ads.
will put you in touch with
those who have money to
loan.

IT PAYS TO VACCINATE.

All government tests prove without
doubt that it surely pays every farmer
to vaccinate. Fresh vaccine "in
sealed tubes" as recommended and
used by the government. For sale at
WALLACE'S DRUG STORE LIMITED

Sir Frederick Donaldson, formerly
Governor of Woolwich Arsenal, Eng-
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at the Criminal Sessions suggested
that Mayors and Reeves of municipal-
ities forward the names of available
young men to the central recruiting
depot.

The Rev. Ernest Houghton, a Bris-
tol rector, has started an appeal to
patriotic women of the nation to give
their lives to ameliorate the condi-
tion of maimed heroes of the war by
marrying them.

Herbert Thackeray King was at
the Owen Sound Assizes found guilty
of murdering twelve-year-old Eddie
Nicholson last spring and sentenced
by Mr. Justice Clute to be hanged on
the 22nd December.

FRIDAY.

President Wilson has approved Se-
cretary Daniels' recommendation for
a five-year construction program
for the navy to cost \$500,000,000.

A high Russian official visiting
London states that the chief Russian
defeats were due to former War Min-
ister Soukhomlinoff, who will be
tried for treason.

As efforts to locate the last will of
the Hon. Samuel Barker, M.P., have
been of no avail, application has been
made for administrations. The
estate is valued at \$210,847.

Joseph Carlrow, a well-known In-
dian, who for years conducted a
bakery in Hamilton, stretched him-
self across the Grand Trunk tracks.
He was found later headless and
armless.

Captain Arkwright and Lieut.
Hardy of the Royal Flying Corps
were killed yesterday near Glamis
Castle, Forfarshire, Scotland. A de-
fect developed in their aircraft, which
crashed to the ground.

Since the beginning of the war
2,000 French Public school teachers
have been killed on the battlefield
and 8,000 have been put out of ser-
vice, according to the French Min-
istry of Public Instruction.

Lieut. Charlebois of the Montreal
Field Company of Engineers, who
has returned from the front wound-
ed, called on the Minister of Militia
at Ottawa yesterday and got an in-
stantaneous promotion to the rank of
captain.

There will be no election fight in
Hochelaga. Hon. E. L. Patenaude,
Secretary of State, has been nomi-
nated by the Conservatives, but Tan-
crede Marcl, journalist, nominated
as an Independent Liberal, has been
disqualified.

SATURDAY.

The British steamer Salerno has
been sunk by a German submarine.
The crew was saved.

Despatches to the Copenhagen
newspapers say that a second German
torpedo boat was sunk by the British
submarine E-19 near Faxa.

The seat of the Serbian Govern-
ment has been transferred to Mitro-
vitz, near the Montenegrin frontier,
according to a despatch from Buch-
arest.

Recruiting is to be taken entirely
out of the hands of the military au-
thorities in Great Britain and en-
trusted exclusively to civilian orga-
nizations.

Fire broke out in the barn of Geo.
McConnell near Cobourg, and de-
stroyed it together with its contents.
A large quantity of straw and 700
bushels of grain were burned.

An official denial was issued yester-
day in Petrograd of the statement
in German newspapers that a Rus-
sian cruiser has been attacked and
sunk in the Baltic by German ves-
sels.

known business man of Brockville,
died suddenly of heart failure.

It was stated in Petrograd that ef-
forts were being made to recruit the
Armenians to fight against the Turks.

The first alien to be interned from
Waterloo county is Gebbard Schof-
feld, who tried to send money to
Germany.

A. P. Ross, a former Mayor of
Cornwall, and resident there practi-
cally all his life, died after one day's
illness, at the age of eighty-three.

William Conway, a well-known
lumberman of Peterboro district, has
been killed at Sturgeon Falls, ac-
cording to word received by the po-
lice of that city.

Windsor City Council unanimously
decided to allow half pay to city em-
ployees who enlist, the money to be
banked to their credit to take care
of their families.

Twenty million bananas, valued at
about \$75,000, representing the cargo
of the United Fruit liner Baronica,
were condemned yesterday at New
York and dumped into the sea.

Mrs. J. W. Peppett of North Syd-
ney, N.S., died suddenly of heart fail-
ure one week after the tragic death
of her daughter, Mrs. J. P. McNaugh-
ton, who shot herself in her bath-
room.

Great Britain asked the United
States to investigate the circum-
stances surrounding the execution of
Miss Cavell in Belgium by the Ger-
mans. Miss Cavell was to have been
executed as a spy, but fainting before
the execution. A German officer shot
her as she lay on the ground.

GREECE WILL JOIN ALLIES.

General Belief is That She Will Soon
Abandon Neutrality.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A despatch
from Athens says: "The energetic
action of the Entente Allies and the
opening of actual hostilities between
Bulgaria and Serbia apparently is
rapidly modifying the attitude of the
Greek anti-war party. There is cred-
ible authority for the statement that
King Constantine is preparing to go
to Saloniki in the near future, and it
is said in circles usually well infor-
med that Greece will abandon her atti-
tude of neutrality as soon as the con-
centration of troops is completed and
army arrangements perfected. The
impression prevails here that Rou-
mania also will shortly ally herself
with the Entente powers."

The Morning Post, commenting on
the position of Greece, says: "If
she refuses to fight on our side she is
in fact against us, and in that case
it remains for the navies of the En-
tente to treat Greece as an enemy.
The blockade of the Greek coasts and
the seizure of all Greek shipping and
Greek islands is the logical reply to
the refusal of Greece to assist Ser-
bia."

Making a Changeless Ink.

In shops where it is damp or chemi-
cal fumes are present it is usually dif-
ficult to cause labels to stick to bottles
or cans. An ink for use on such con-
tainers is made as follows: Shellac, 20
grams; dissolve it in a hot solution of
borax containing 30 grams of borax to
400 cubic centimeters of water; filter
while hot and add a solution made of
aniline black, 8 grams; tannin, 0.3
gram; picric acid, 0.1 gram, and am-
monia, 15 grams, in water, 10 grams.

It will be found that this ink works
nicely and resists the usual chemical
and corrosive fumes.—Cincinnati Com-
mercial Tribune.

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

General Sir Charles Carmichael
Monro, who commanded a division
the territorial forces when the
opened. Until General Monro
rives at the Dardanelles, Gen-
Birdwood will command.

The Press Bureau statement
nouncing this change is as follows:
"General Sir C. C. Monro has been
appointed to command the Medi-
terranean force in succession to Sir
Hamilton, who is returning to En-
land to report. Pending Gen-
Monro's arrival Gen. Birdwood com-
mands."

The withdrawal of so high a com-
mander as General Sir Ian Hamilt-
on who has had complete charge of
land operations at the Dardanelles
the first event of its kind in the
British army since the war began.

Major-General Charles Carmichael
Monro, who was born in 1860, was
appointed commander of an ar-
corps last January. He entered the
army in 1879 and served with dis-
tinction in South Africa in 1881
1900. Later he commanded a di-
vision of the territorial force.

The Athens correspondent of the
Daily Mail telegraphs that reports
a depletion of the forces at the D-
danelles or a slackening of the op-
tions in order to assist the Serbs
are characterized by a high mili-
tary authority as purely fantastic. The
Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula
says this authority, have been re-
forced and are holding their position
stubbornly.

POUNTING AT DVINSK.

Prussians Hope to Get Riga Before
Winter Sets In.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Germans
have taken the offensive south of
Riga and forced the Russians out
their positions, capturing a large
number of prisoners and some guns.
On the rest of the eastern front the
offensive remains in the hands of the
Russians, who are attacking west of
Dvinsk, in the centre and to the
south of the Pripiet River.

On the whole, it appears to ob-
serve here as if the Germans were sat-
isfied merely to hold their present
line, except in the north, where they
have made repeated attempts to take
Dvinsk. This would mean the fall
of Riga and would compel the Rus-
sians to withdraw behind the Dvni-
River. This ambition has already
cost the Germans many thousands
men, but they keep on trying, first
in the north, then in the south, a
then on the Dvinsk front. At present
their attacks are developing the
greatest force in the north.

Serb Crown Prince Nearly Captured.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19.—Crown
Prince Alexander of Serbia narrowly
escaped capture when Hungarian
troops entered Belgrade, according
to a Bucharest despatch to the Ber-
lin Kreuz Zeitung. The despatch
paid high tribute to the Prince's brave-
ness in personally directing the defence
the city up to the last moment a
not leaving until the Hungarians
were entering.

Several of the Prince's staff officers
were captured and others were killed.

Golf Ball's Strange Flight.

That a golf ball does not travel in
a parabolic curve was asserted by Pro-
fessor C. Vernon Boys during the trial
of a patent suit in the British chancery
court. Professor Boys, who had been
called as an expert on ballistics, de-
scribed experiments he had made with
mechanically propelled golf balls a-
gainst gravity. "A good flight," he said,
very nearly straight for a long time
then gradually rising and then falling.

ARSON QUILTS CABINET

Later Leader Disgusted With Policy in Balkans.

His in British Cabinet Circles Which Has Been Rumored for Some Time Will Come to a Head in the Next Week—Carson Disapproves of Policy of Concealment Followed by Government.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Sir Edward Carson, Attorney-General and leader of the Irish Unionist party, resigned on the British Cabinet yesterday. The news of his resignation came on the heels of a whirlwind of speculation and rumors conjured up by his absence at yesterday's Cabinet meeting. It was the fourth time that he had failed to appear at the Cabinet sessions.

No reason for Sir Edward's resignation had been given out officially to last night, but a full explanation of the differences between him and the rest of the Cabinet is now looked for as inevitable. Moreover, there are few optimists left in London who hope any longer that the Cabinet crisis, which has been imminent ever since the Balkan developments were added to the question of conscription as seemingly insurmountable obstacles to harmony among the Ministers, can be staved off many more days.

The immediate cause of Sir Edward's resignation, it is understood from an authoritative source, was a disagreement between himself and others in the Cabinet over the policy the Allies in the Near East, and it, as had been supposed, in connection with the conscription issue. It is said that he disapproves also of a method of confiding the whole national policy to a small "inner Cabinet."

Presiding at the Nationalist convention in Dublin yesterday John E. Edmond said that a grave political crisis might arise any day. The position of the coalition Government, he declared, was precarious. It was threatened by internal and external dangers. A conspiracy existed among them ready to sacrifice national unity to the face of the enemy to further their own predilections and theories. It was common talk, said the Irish leader, that a general election was possible, but Ireland could boast that it was not responsible for these dangers.

HAMILTON RECALLED.

Is Returning to England to Report, Says Bulletin.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—General Sir Ian Hamilton, who has commanded British land forces in the Mediterranean since the campaign against the Dardanelles was undertaken seven months ago, has been recalled to report. He will be succeeded by General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, who commanded a division of territorial forces when the war ended. Until General Monro arrives at the Dardanelles, General Birdwood will command. The Press Bureau statement announcing this change is as follows: "General Sir C. C. Monro has been pointed to command the Mediterranean force in succession to Sir Ian Hamilton, who is returning to England to report. Pending General Monro's arrival Gen. Birdwood commands."

The withdrawal of so high a commander as General Sir Ian Hamilton.

COUNTER-ATTACKS FAIL.

French Repulse Enemy Three Times in Artois Sector at Souchez.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Germans, from all evidences, determined to undertake a counter-drive against the French to regain their original first lines of defence which they lost in the recent allied offensive in Northern France, made three strong attacks in the Artois sector Sunday night around Souchez, all of which, according to this afternoon's official communique, were repulsed by the French.

In Champagne, and in the Vosges as well, important infantry attacks by the Teutons are being foreshadowed by concentration of strong forces and unabated heavy artillery fire. A fourth attack near Souchez yesterday morning was forestalled by a curtain of fire from the French artillery, last night's communique asserted. The two official reports of yesterday indicate that important actions may be looked for within the next few days.

The bombardment in Champagne has been very intense. French aviators Sunday bombarded La Ville de Treves in reply to the recent German bombardment of English cities.

The French troops which lost some trenches Friday on the very summit of Hartmans-Weiler Kopf, which has been the objective of so many attacks for many months, won back all the lost ground Saturday through an aggressive counter-attack, and at the same time recaptured a field fort which had earlier been taken by the Germans. The long-contested hill again is entirely in French hands.

French aviators made another successful raid, dropping bombs on Les Sablon railway station at Metz, the base of supply for the German armies in Eastern France, blowing up a switch and causing a train in motion to come to a stop. The Germans made a number of attacks of considerable violence Saturday, but all were repulsed. One of these was in the Bois de Hache on the Souchez stream, another to the north of Reillon, in Lorraine, where the French occupied some German trenches yesterday, and between the Linge and the Schratzmaennle, in the Vosges.

NOVA SCOTIANS RALLIED.

After Mines Had Blown Up They Repulsed the Enemy.

OTTAWA, Oct. 19.—How the 25th Nova Scotia Regiment, emulating the veterans of Wellington, rallied and saved the situation after four mines had blown up underneath them, killing and wounding a number of their men, is shown in details of the event received by Sir Sam Hughes.

Early last week a rumor was current in military circles that a Nova Scotia regiment had been blown up by mines at the front and that disastrous results had followed. Major-General Hughes immediately caused enquiries to be made. Details show that four mines were exploded near the Nova Scotia regiment, causing a loss of 30 men killed and wounded. The Nova Scotians temporarily fell back to escape the falling rocks and debris, but immediately rallied, and at the point of the bayonet recaptured every foot of ground. Just as the veterans of Wellington quailed before the mines of Badajoz, but finally rallied and won, even so the new Canadian troops, for the first time in action, rallied and swept all before them.

The story of the bravery of the Canadians, as related in the official communique and published this morning, has greatly delighted both Sir Robert Borden and the Minister

The Virtue of the Natural Leaf is perfectly preserved in the sealed

"SALADA!"

packet. Young tender leaves only, grown with utmost care and with flavour as the prime object, are used to produce the famous Salada blends.

ALLIES OCCUPY TOWN

They Hold Strumnitz and Have Landed at Enos.

Mackensen's Army in the Balkans is Meeting With Stubborn Resistance, and Are Falling Back Slowly to Their Main Lines—Allies Will Compel Bulgarians to Divide Their Armies.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The reports that the allies have occupied Strumnitz and landed at Enos, which was recently transferred from Turkish to Bulgarian rule, has caused a more optimistic feeling throughout the allied countries.

As to the progress of the Near Eastern campaign, it is known from both Serbian and German accounts that Field Marshal von Mackensen's army is meeting with great resistance, and, although the Serbians may eventually be forced to fall back on stronger strategic positions in the north, the fact that the allies are bringing heavy forces against the Bulgarians, and so placing them that the Bulgarians will be compelled to divide their armies, gives hope here that the Germans may be balked in their latest attempt to reach the sea and bring assistance to the Turks.

A special despatch to the Rome Idea Nazionale from Athens says:

"One-third of the Serbian army has been sent against Field Marshal von Mackensen on the Drina, Save, and Danube Rivers, while the other two-thirds have been placed along the eastern front against the Bulgarian forces. The latter at many points have taken the offensive.

"Serbo-French troops initiated after their success at Vilandovo a rapid counter-offensive action, and penetrated into the enemy's territory and are marching victoriously on Strumnitz, the occupation of which is probable owing to the feeble resistance of the enemy."

Earlier despatches told of the departure of the troops from Saloniki and of the opening of the engagement of which the above despatch is probably the sequel. The earlier despatch, which was dated Athens, read:

"The French troops in Macedonia have received their baptism of fire near the railway bridge at Hadovo (Glyevdi), where they were attacked by 40,000 Bulgarians.

"The scene of the fighting is a few miles north of the Greek boundary. The Bulgarians were attempting to cut the Salonica-Nish railway between Kalandovo and Dovdovo, a few miles north of the Greek boundary, to prevent the transportation of re-

DIED FOR HIS MEN.

Major Roy's Heroism in Trenches Costs Him His Life.

OTTAWA, Oct. 19.—The following official communique was issued Saturday night by the Minister of Militia, as received by him from Canadian headquarters in France:

"On October 6 Major A. V. Roy, 22nd Battalion, Montreal, was standing in a trench issuing orders to Company Sergt.-Major Marion and others. The enemy trench mortar shells were falling in the vicinity. Brig.-Gen. Watson, Quebec, had just passed along the trench when a mortar shell fell into the trench a few feet from Major Roy and his men. The shell did not burst on impact, and, rushing towards it, Major Roy bent down with the object of seizing it and throwing it over the parapet in order to save the lives of those near him. Before he could grasp it the projectile exploded, inflicting wounds from which Major Roy shortly afterwards died. His gallant self-sacrifice has been specially reported by his brigade and divisional commander."

GRAND DUKE BUSY.

He Has Administered a Smashing Blow to Turks in Caucasus.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19.—The official bulletin from the Caucasus headquarters says:

"In the Caucasus front, in the coastal region, the Turks again made several attempts to pierce our front, but were unsuccessful. In the region east of Lake Tortum, near the village of Keghyk, and south-east of Lake Tortum, there has been much rifle firing. In the Vastan region, along the southern shore of Lake Van, we continue to pursue the defeated Turks.

"In the pass between the villages of Lili and Niziatshik we routed the Turks, annihilating most of them. The whole region as far as Peshevan, west of Vastan, is clear of Turks."

BURR'S SELF CONTROL

An Incident That Proved His Perfect Command of His Feelings.

Aaron Burr was by nature and training a man of extraordinary self control. He allowed no circumstances to throw him off his balance.

An anecdote told by Rufus Choate to Richard H. Dana, recorded in Mr. Dana's "Diary," illustrates the callousness which aided Burr so greatly in controlling himself.

Several years after the death of Alexander Hamilton, killed by Burr in a duel, Burr visited Boston, and Mr. Devereux of Salem paid him some attentions. The visitor was taken to the

who commanded a division of territorial forces when the war ended. Until General Monro arrived at the Dardanelles, General Birdwood will command.

The Press Bureau statement announcing this change is as follows: "General Sir C. C. Monro has been pointed to command the Mediterranean force in succession to Sir Ian Hamilton, who is returning to England to report. Pending General Monro's arrival Gen. Birdwood commands."

The withdrawal of so high a commander as General Sir Ian Hamilton, who has had complete charge of the operations at the Dardanelles, is the first event of its kind in the history of the war.

Major-General Charles Carmichael Monro, who was born in 1860, was appointed commander of an army corps last January. He entered the army in 1879 and served with distinction in South Africa in 1899-1900. Later he commanded a division of the territorial force.

The Athens correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs that reports of depletion of the forces at the Dardanelles or a slackening of the operations in order to assist the Serbians are characterized by a high military authority as purely fantastic. The forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula, says this authority, have been reinforced and are holding their positions stubbornly.

FOUNDING AT DIVINSK.

Russians Hope to Get Riga Before Winter Sets In.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Germans have taken the offensive south of Riga and forced the Russians out of their positions, capturing a large number of prisoners and some guns. On the rest of the eastern front the initiative remains in the hands of the Russians, who are attacking west of Riga, in the center and to the north of the Pripiet River.

On the whole, it appears to observers here as if the Germans were satisfied merely to hold their present positions, except in the north, where they have made repeated attempts to take Riga. This would mean the fall of Riga and would compel the Russians to withdraw behind the Dvina River. This ambition has already been the Germans many thousands of miles, but they keep on trying, first to the north, then in the south, and now on the Dvinsk front. At present their attacks are developing the latest force in the north.

Crown Prince Nearly Captured.
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19.—Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia narrowly escaped capture when Hungarian forces entered Belgrade, according to the latest despatch to the Berlin Post-Zeitung. The despatch pays tribute to the Prince's bravery personally directing the defense of the city up to the last moment and leaving until the Hungarians were entering.

Several of the Prince's staff officers were captured and others were killed.

Golf Ball's Strange Flight.

That a golf ball does not travel in a parabolic curve was asserted by Professor C. Vernon Boys during the trial of a patent suit in the British chancery court. Professor Boys, who had been led as an expert on ballistics, defied experiments he had made with mechanically propelled golf balls and said that these when driven hard more counteracted the attraction of gravity. "A good flight," he said, "is nearly straight for a long time, and then gradually rising and then falling."

The Nova Scotians temporarily fell back to escape the falling rocks and debris, but immediately rallied, and at the point of the bayonet recaptured every foot of ground. Just as the veterans of Wellington quailed before the mines of Badajoz, but finally rallied and won, even so the new Canadian troops, for the first time in action, rallied and swept all before them.

The story of the bravery of the Canadians, as related in the official communiqué and published this morning, has greatly delighted both Sir Robert Borden and the Minister of Militia. Both of them yesterday expressed their gratification in the form of cablegrams to the Canadians for the splendid work at the front during the past two weeks.

ITALIANS WIN IN TYROL.

They Have Captured Strong Austrian Position at Pregasina.

ROME, Oct. 19.—The following official statement was issued yesterday:

"By bold and well-conducted operations our troops have captured the strong Austrian positions at Pregasina (on the western shore of Lake Garda), an important advanced point."

"While several of our divisions advanced on the eastern side of the lake, scaling the precipitous heights of Monte Altissima, our troops on the western shore, who had been designated to carry out the attack on Pregasina, moved against this town on the 14th, and despite the difficulties of the terrain, the adverse atmospheric conditions and the violent fire directed against them from the Austrian batteries defending Riva, succeeded in reaching the enemy's entrenchments."

"On the morning of the 15th, resuming the attack under the enemy's rifle and artillery fire, and in a rain of asphyxiating bombs, the Italians captured Pregasina and advanced farther to a height which dominates the Ledro Valley, firmly establishing themselves there."

Corn-Cutting Accident.

AGINCOURT, Oct. 19.—While cutting corn at Mr. Seth Thompson's farm, near here, Belos Reesor in some way caught his glove in the roller of the machine. His hand was immediately drawn into the knives, but, with remarkable presence of mind, he pulled at his arm while he clogged the machine with the other and threw it out of gear. Drs. Chown and Young were called, and it was found that, although the arm was badly crushed, no bones were broken. Had he not managed to stop the machine his hand, and probably his arm, would have had to be amputated.

Five German Transports Sunk.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19.—British submarines operating in the Baltic Sea have sunk five German transports and forced another ashore, according to a Russian official statement given out here Saturday night.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure, for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

of the opening of the engagement of which the above despatch is probably the sequel. The earlier despatch, which was dated Athens, read:

"The French troops in Macedonia have received their baptism of fire near the railway bridge at Hadovo (Gievgdi), where they were attacked by 40,000 Bulgarians."

"The scene of the fighting is a few miles north of the Greek boundary. The Bulgarians were attempting to cut the Salonica-Nish railway between Kalandovo and Dovdovo, a few miles north of the Greek boundary, to prevent the transportation of reinforcements and supplies to the Serbians."

The Germans and Austrians claim to have gained complete possession of the strongly fortified heights south of Belgrade, and have occupied Avala, a town on the Orient railway eighty miles south of the Austrian frontier.

Southwest of Semendria the troops under Gen. von Gallwitz have thrown the Serbians across the Rajka River, thus breaking through one of their strongest lines of defence in this region.

A blockade of the Bulgarian coast in the Aegean Sea by the Entente allied warships of the eastern Mediterranean squadron was put into effect Saturday, according to an announcement made by the Official Press Bureau.

The text of the announcement follows:

"The Vice-Admiral commanding the eastern Mediterranean squadron of the allied fleets has declared a blockade of the Bulgarian coast in the Aegean Sea, commencing from 6 a.m. on the 16th inst."

"Forty-eight hours' grace from the moment of the commencement of the blockade has been assigned for the departure of neutral vessels from the blockade area."

How to Treat a Rifle Wound.

In the case of a wound from a rifle bullet don't go probing for the bullet, but remove from the surface of the wound all shreds of clothing and other matter which the bullet may have carried into the flesh. This must be removed very thoroughly, and a sterilized knife or scissors should be used freely to open the wound and get it clean. When this is done treat the wound with your iodine or bichloride solution. Then dress it with gauze and bandage.

In the case of wounds from small shot the wound should be washed with a solution of alum, and then pieces of gauze or clean cloth wrung out of hot water should be applied every couple of hours.—Outing.

Loaf Bread in England.

It is perhaps worth recalling that the art of baking loaves of bread was introduced into Europe quite late in history. Flat cakes were baked even in the earliest times, but as late as the beginning of the nineteenth century loaf bread was comparatively unknown in many parts of the continent. In 1812, for instance, when an English captain ordered loaves to the value of \$5 in Gothenburg the baker stipulated for payment in advance on the ground that he would never be able to sell them in the city if they were left on his hands.—London Spectator.

Canny Scott!

"I say, Sandy, mon," said Jock, handing back his friend's photograph, "when ye had those photos taken, why didna ye smile?"

"And those pictures costing me \$2 a dozen!" replied Sandy. "Are ye crazy, mon?"—Woman's Home Companion.

Command of His Feelings.

Aaron Burr was by nature and training a man of extraordinary self-control. He allowed no circumstances to throw him off his balance.

An anecdote told by Rufus Choate to Richard H. Dana, recorded in Mr. Dana's "Diary," illustrates the callousness which aided Burr so greatly in controlling himself.

Several years after the death of Alexander Hamilton, killed by Burr in a duel, Burr visited Boston, and Mr. Devereux of Salem paid him some attentions. The visitor was taken to the Boston Athenaeum, where, while the two men were walking through the gallery of sculpture, Mr. Devereux happened to catch sight of a bust of Hamilton.

The thought flashed across Mr. Devereux's mind that Burr might not care to be confronted with the sight of the features of the man he had slain. But no. Burr was undisturbed. He also espied the bust, and, although Mr. Devereux had instinctively turned away, he walked up to it and said in a loud tone:

"Ah, here is Hamilton!"

Then, passing his fingers along certain lines of the face, he added, "There was the poetry!"

Hamilton's contemporaries gave him credit for possessing a poetic mind.

QUEER LEGAL FICTION.

It Makes Stepney, in London, the Parish of Every British Seaman.

Every sailor, from the admiral to the newest joined seaman, on board British warships is regarded as belonging to the parish of Stepney, in London. It doesn't matter in the slightest where the ship is, the sailors who man it all come from the same parish—Stepney.

This queer legal fiction dates back to the time of Charles II. In those days every workman had to live in the parish where he was born, and he could not leave it without finding two responsible sureties to vouch for his honesty.

This, of course, became rather puzzling in the case of people born at sea, for they had no parish. To get over the difficulty the authorities stated that all born at sea would be regarded as being born in the parish of Stepney, though why they should choose that parish and no other is lost in the dust of official records.

To this day the bishop of Stepney is godfather of all children born at sea, while all marriages solemnized on the ocean are recorded as though they had taken place in Stepney.—London Answers.

A Remarkable Dinner Service.

The remarkable dinner service made by Josiah Wedgwood for the Russian empress, Catherine II., in 1774 consists of 952 pieces, and on each piece is painted a different view. The body is of a pale brimstone color, and the views are painted in a rich mulberry purple. As the service was intended to be used at the palace of La Grenouilliere (meaning marshy place full of frogs), each piece also bears a green frog within a shield on the rim. The views represent British ruined castles, abbeys, parks, bridges, towers, etc. Several pieces are decorated with views of Hampstead, and there are custard cups with views of Richmond and sauce boats with the scenery of Windsor park. In many cases the views are the only pictorial records left of the old buildings. Altogether there are 1,282 views painted on the 952 pieces.

The BLACK BOX

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

Author of "Mr. Grex of Monte Carlo," "The Vanished Messenger," "The Lighted Way," etc.

Novelized from the motion picture drama of the same name produced by the Universal Film Manufacturing Company. Illustrated with photographs from the motion picture production

(Copyright, 1915, by Otis F. Wood.)

SYNOPSIS.

Sanford Quest, master criminologist of the world, finds that in bringing to justice Macdougall, the murderer of Lord Ashleigh's daughter, he has but just begun a life-and-death struggle with a mysterious master criminal. In a hidden hut in Professor Ashleigh's garden he has seen an anthropoid ape skeleton and a living inhuman creature, half monkey, half man, destroyed by fire. In his rooms have appeared from nowhere black boxes, one containing diamonds torn from a lovely throat by a pair of armless, threatening hands, both with sarcastic, threatening notes, signed by the inscrutable hands. His valet, Ross Brown and a caller, Miss Quigg, are murdered in his rooms. Laura and Lenora, his assistants, suspect Craig, the professor's valet. Lenora, abducted by the threatening hands, is rescued. Quest traps Craig, loses him, traps him again in the house where Lenora was imprisoned, and loses him yet again after a thrilling chase. The black boxes continue to appear in uncanny fashion with their notes of sarcasm, warning and suggestions of clues, all signed by the inhuman, armless hands.

EIGHTH INSTALLMENT

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE INHERITED SIN.

"Getting kind of used to these court-house shows, aren't you, Lenora?" Quest remarked, as they stepped from the automobile and entered the house in Georgia square.

"Could anyone feel much sympathy," she asked, "with those men? Red Gallagher, as they all called him, is more like a great brutal animal than a human being. I think that even if they had sentenced him to death I should have felt that it was quite the proper thing to have done."

"Too much sentiment about those things," Quest agreed, clipping the end off a cigar. "Men like that are better off the face of the earth. They did their best to send me there."

"Here's a cablegram for you," Lenora exclaimed, bringing it over to him. "Mr. Quest, I wonder if it's from Scotland Yard!"

Quest tore it open. They read it together, Lenora standing on tiptoe to peer over his shoulder:

"Stowaway answering in every respect your description of Craig found on Durham. Has been arrested, as desired, and will be taken to Hamblin house for identification by Lord Ashleigh. Reply whether you are coming over, and full details as to charge."

"Good for Scotland Yard!" Quest declared. "So they've got him, eh? All the same, that fellow's as slippery as an eel. Lenora, how should you like a trip across the ocean, eh?"

"I should love it," Lenora replied. "Do you mean it, really?"

Quest nodded.

"That fellow fooled me pretty well," he continued, "but somehow I feel that if I get my hands on him this time, they'll stay there till he stands where Red Gallagher did today. I don't feel content to let anyone else finish off the job. Got any relatives over there?"

"Until Craig's father," he admitted. "I am afraid I must admit that we come upon a bad piece of family history here. Silas Craig entered the service of my father in 1858, as under gamekeeper. Here we come upon the first black mark against the name. He appears to have lived reputably for some years, and then, after a quarrel with a neighbor about some trivial matter, he deliberately murdered him, a crime for which he was tried and executed in 1867. John Craig, his only son, entered our service in 1880, and, when I left England, accompanied me as my valet."

There was a moment's silence.

"Lenora and I are sailing tomorrow," Quest said. "We are taking over the necessary warrants and shall bring Craig back here for trial."

The professor smoked thoughtfully for some moments. Then he rose deliberately to his feet. He had come to a decision. He announced it calmly, but irrevocably.

"I shall come with you," he announced. "I shall be glad to visit England, but apart from that I feel it to be my duty. I owe it to Craig to see that he has a fair chance, and I owe it to the law to see that he pays the penalty. If, indeed, he is guilty of these crimes. Is Miss Laura accompanying you, too?"

Quest shook his head.

"From what the surgeons tell us," he said, "it will be some weeks before she is able to travel. At the same time, I must tell you that I am glad of your decision, professor."

"It is my duty," the latter declared. "I cannot rest in this state of uncertainty. If Craig is lost to me, the sooner I face the fact the better. At the same time I will be frank with you. Notwithstanding all the accumulated pile of evidence I feel in my heart the urgent necessity of seeing him face to face, of holding him by the shoulders and asking him whether these things are true. We have faced death together, Craig and I. We have done more than that—we have courted it. There is nothing about him I can accept from hearsay. I shall go with you to England, Mr. Quest."

CHAPTER XIX.

The professor rose from his seat in some excitement as the carriage passed through the great gates of Hamblin park. He acknowledged with a smile the respectful curtsy of the woman who held it open.

"You have now an opportunity, my dear Mr. Quest," he said, "of appreciating one feature of English life not entirely reproducible in your own wonderful country. I mean the home life and surroundings of our aristocracy. You see these oak trees?" he

lessor replied.

"You didn't go to Scotland Yard?" Lord Ashleigh asked.

"We haven't been to London at all," Quest explained. "We got on the boat train at Plymouth, and your brother managed to induce one of the directors whom he saw on the platform to stop the train for us at Hamblin road. We only left the boat two hours ago. There's nothing wrong with Craig, is there?"

Lord Ashleigh motioned them to follow him.

"Please come this way," he invited. He led them across the hall—which, dimly lit and with its stained-glass windows, was almost like the nave of a cathedral—into the library beyond. He closed the door and turned around.

"I have bad news for you both," he announced. "Craig has escaped."

Neither the professor nor Quest betrayed any unusual surprise. So far as the latter was concerned, his first glimpse at Lord Ashleigh's face had warned him of what was coming.

"Dear me!" the professor murmured, sinking into an easy chair. "This is most unexpected!"

"We'll get him again," Quest declared quickly. "Can you let us have the particulars of his escape, Lord Ashleigh? The sooner we get the hang of things the better."

"You know, of course," he began, "that Craig was arrested at Liverpool in consequence of communications from the New York police. I understand that it was with great difficulty he was discovered, and it is quite clear that someone on the ship had been heavily bribed. However, he was arrested, brought to London, and then down here for purposes of identification. I would have gone to London myself, and, in fact, offered to do so, but on the other hand, as there are many others on the estate to whom he was well known, I thought that it would be better to have more evidence than mine alone. Accordingly, they left London one afternoon, and I sent a dogcart to the station to meet them. They arrived quite safely and started for here, Craig handcuffed to one of the Scotland Yard men on the back seat, and the other in front with the driver. About half a mile from the south entrance to the park the road runs across a rather desolate strip of country with a lot of low undergrowth on one side. We have had a little trouble with poachers there, as there is a sort of gypsy camp on some common land a little way away. My head keeper, to whom the very idea of a poacher is intolerable, was patrolling this ground himself that afternoon and caught sight of one of these gypsy fellows setting a trap. He chased him, and more, I am sure, to frighten him than anything else, when he saw that the fellow was getting away, he fired his gun, just as the dogcart was pass-

"This is an ancient gamekeeper's shelter," he explained; "built a long time ago and almost forgotten now. What Craig did, without doubt, was to hide in this. The Scotland Yard man who took the affair in hand found distinct traces here of recent occupation. That is how he made his first escape."

Quest nodded.

"Sure!" he murmured. "Well, now what about your more extended search?"

"I am coming to that," Lord Ashleigh replied. "As Edgar will remember, no doubt, I have always kept a few bloodhounds in my kennels, and as soon as we could get together on or two of the keepers and a few of the local constabulary, we started off again from here. The dogs brought us without a check to this shed, and started off again this way."

They walked another half mile across a reedy swamp. Every now and then they had to jump across small dykes, and once they had to make a detour to avoid an osier bed. They came at last to the river.

"Now, I can show you exactly how that fellow put us off the scent here, their guide proceeded. "He seems to have picked up something, Edgar, I those South American trips of yours for a cleverer thing I never saw. You see all these bulrushes everywhere—clouds of them all along the river?"

"We call them tules," Quest muttered. Well?"

"When Craig arrived here," Lord Ashleigh continued, "he must have heard the baying of the dogs in the distance and he knew that the game was up unless he could put them off the scent. He cut a quantity of these bulrushes from a place a little farther behind those trees, then stepped boldly into the middle of the water, waded down to that spot where, as you see, the trees hang over, stood stock still and leaned them all around him. It was dusk when the chase reached the river bank, and I have no doubt the bulrushes presented quite a natural appearance. At any rate, although the dogs came without a check to the edge of the river, where he stepped off, they never picked the scent up again either on this side or the other."

We tried them for four or five hours before we took them home. The next morning, while the place was being thoroughly searched, we came upon the spot where these bulrushes had been cut down, and we found them caught in the low boughs of a tree drifting down the river."

Quest had lit a fresh cigar and was smoking vigorously.

"What astonishes me more than anything," he pronounced, as he stood looking over the desolate expanse of country, "is that when one comes



"Good for Scotland Yard!" Quest declared. "So they've got him, eh? All the same, that fellow's as slippery as an eel. Lenora, how should you like a trip across the ocean, eh?"

"I should love it," Lenora replied. "Do you mean it, really?"

Quest nodded.

"That fellow fooled me pretty well," he continued, "but somehow I feel that if I get my hands on him this time, they'll stay there till he stands where Red Gallagher did today. I don't feel content to let anyone else finish off the job. Got any relatives over there?"

"I have an aunt in London," Lenora told him, "the dearest old lady you ever saw. She'd give anything to have me make her a visit."

Quest moved across to his desk and took up a sailing list. He studied it for a few moments and turned back to Lenora.

"Send a cable off at once to Scotland Yard," he directed. "Say—Am sailing on Lusitania tomorrow. Hold prisoner. Charge very serious. Have full warrants."

Lenora wrote down the message and went to the telephone to send it off. As soon as she had finished Quest took up his hat again.

"Come on," he invited. "The machine's outside. We'll just go and look in on the professor and tell him the news. Poor old chap, I'm afraid he'll never be the same man again."

They found the professor on his hands and knees upon a dusty floor. Carefully arranged before him were the bones of a skeleton, each laid in some appointed place.

"What about that unhappy man, Craig?" the professor asked, gloomily. "Isn't the Durham almost due now?"

Quest took out the cablegram from his pocket and passed it over. The professor's fingers trembled a little as he read it. He passed it back, however, without immediate comment.

"You see, they have been cleverer over there than we were," Quest remarked.

"Perhaps," the professor assented. "They seem, at least, to have arrested the man. Even now I can scarcely believe that it is Craig—my servant Craig—who is lying in an English prison. Do you know that his people have been servants in the Ashleigh family for some hundreds of years?"

Quest was clearly interested. "Say, I'd like to hear about that!" he exclaimed. "You know I'm rather great on heredity, professor. What class did he come from then? Were his people just domestic servants always?"

The professor's face was for a moment troubled. He moved to his desk, rummaged about for a time, and finally produced an ancient volume.

"This really belongs to my brother, Lord Ashleigh," he explained. "He brought it over with him to show me

some entries concerning which I was interested. It contains a history of the Hamblin estate since the days of Cromwell, and here in the back, you see, is a list of our farmers, bailiffs and domestic servants. There was a Craig who was a tenant of the first Lord Ashleigh and fought with him in the Cromwellian wars as a trooper and since those days, so far as I can see, there has never been a time when there hasn't been a Craig in the service of our family. A fine race they seem to have been, until—"

"Until when?" Quest demanded.

The look of trouble had once more clouded the professor's face. He shrugged his shoulders slightly.

The professor rose from his seat in some excitement as the carriage passed through the great gates of Hamblin park. He acknowledged with a smile the respectful curtsy of the woman who held it open.

"You have now an opportunity, my dear Mr. Quest," he said, "of appreciating one feature of English life not entirely reproducible in your own wonderful country. I mean the home life and surroundings of our aristocracy. You see these oak trees?" he went on, with a little wave of his hand. "They were planted by my ancestors in the days of Henry VIII. I have been a student of tree life in South America and in the dense forests of central Africa, but for real character, for splendor of growth and hardness, there is nothing in the world to touch the Ashleigh oaks."

"They're some trees," the criminologist admitted.

"You notice, perhaps, the small ones, which seem dwarfed. Their tops were cut off by the lord of Ashleigh on the day that Lady Jane Grey was beheaded. Queen Elizabeth heard of it and threatened to confiscate the estate. Look at the turf, my friend. Ages have gone to the making of that mossy, velvet carpet."

"Where's the house?" Quest inquired.

"A mile farther on yet. The woods part and make a natural avenue past the bend of the river there," the professor pointed out. "Full of trout, that river, Quest. How I used to whip that stream when I was a boy!"

They swept presently round a bend in the avenue. Before them on the hillside surrounded by trees and with a great walled garden behind, was Hamblin house. Quest gave vent to a little exclamation of wonder as he looked at it.

"This is where you've got us beat, sure," he admitted. "Our country places are like gewgaw palaces compared to this. Makes me kind of sorry," he went on regretfully, "that I didn't bring Lenora along."

The professor shook his head.

"You were very wise," he said. "My

brother and Lady Ashleigh have recovered from the shock of poor Lena's death in a marvelous manner, I believe, but the sight of the girl might have brought it back to them. You have left her with friends, I hope, Mr. Quest?"

"She has an aunt in Hampstead," the latter explained. "I should have liked to see her safely there myself, but we should have been an hour or two later down here, and I tell you," he went on, his voice gathering a note almost of ferocity, "I'm wanting to get my hands on that fellow Craig! I wonder where they're holding him."

"At the local police station, I expect," the professor replied. "My brother is a magistrate, of course, and he would see that proper arrangements were made. There he is at the hall door."

The carriage drew up before the great front a moment or two later. Lord Ashleigh came forward with outstretched hands, the genial smile of the welcoming host upon his lips. In his manner, however, there was a distinct note of anxiety.

"Edgar, my dear fellow," he exclaimed, "I am delighted! Welcome back to your home! Mr. Quest, I am very happy to see you here. You have heard the news, of course?"

"We have heard nothing!" the pro-



"Craig Disappeared About Here, Sir."

ing. The horse shied, the wheel caught a great stone by the side of the road, and all four men were thrown out. The man to whom Craig was handcuffed was stunned, but Craig himself appears to have been unhurt. He stumbled up, took the key of the handcuffs from the pocket of the officer, undid them and slipped off into the undergrowth before either the groom or the other Scotland Yard man had recovered their senses. To cut a long story short, this was last Thursday, and up till now not a single trace of the fellow has been discovered."

Quest rose abruptly to his feet.

"Say, I'd like to take this matter up right on the spot where Craig disappeared," he suggested. "Couldn't we do that?"

"By all means," Lord Ashleigh agreed, touching a bell. "We have several hours before we change for dinner. I will have a car round and take you to the spot."

The professor acquiesced readily, and very soon they stepped out of the automobile on to the side of a narrow road, looking very much as it had been described. Farther on, beyond a stretch of open common, they could see the smoke from the gypsy encampment. On their left-hand side was a stretch of absolutely wild country, bounded in the far distance by the gray stone wall of the park. Lord Ashleigh led the way through the thicket, talking as he went.

"Craig came along through here," he explained. "The groom and the Scotland Yard man who had been sitting by his side, followed him. They searched for an hour, but found no trace of him at all. Then they returned to the house to make a report and get help. I will now show you how Craig first eluded them."

He led the way along a tangled path, doubled back, plunged into a little spinney and came suddenly to a small shed.

face to face with the fellow he presents all the appearance of a nerveless and broken-down coward. Then all of a sudden there spring up these evidences of the most amazing, the most diabolical resource. . . . Who's this, Lord Ashleigh?"

The latter turned his head. An elderly man in a brown velvet suit, with gaiters and thick boots, raised his hat respectfully.

"This is my head keeper, Middleton," his master explained. "He was with us on the chase."

The professor shook hands heartily with the newcomer.

"Not a day older, Middleton!" he exclaimed. "So you are the man who has given us all this trouble, eh? This gentleman and I have come over from New York on purpose to lay hands on Craig."

"I am very sorry, sir," the man replied. "I wouldn't have fired my gun if I had known what the consequences were going to be, but them poaching devils that come round here rabbiting fairly send me furious, and that's a fact. It ain't that one grudges them a few rabbits, but my tame pheasants all run out here from the home wood, and I've seen feathers at the side of the road there that no fox nor stoat had nothing to do with. All the same, sir, I'm very sorry," he added, "to have been the cause of any inconvenience."

"It is rather worse than inconvenience, Middleton," the professor said, gravely. "The man who has escaped is one of the worst criminals of these days."

"He won't get far, sir," the gamekeeper remarked, with a little smile. "It's a wild bit of country, this, and I admit that men might search it for weeks without finding anything, but those gentlemen from Scotland Yard, sir, if you'll excuse my making the remark, and hoping that this gentleman," he added, looking at Quest, "is in no way connected with them—well,

"This is an ancient gamekeeper's shelter," he explained; "built a long time ago and almost forgotten now. What Craig did, without doubt, was to hide in this. The Scotland Yard man who took the affair in hand found distinct traces here of recent occupation. That is how he made his first escape."

Quest nodded. "Sure!" he murmured. "Well, now, what about your more extended search?"

"I am coming to that," Lord Ashleigh replied. "As Edgar will remember, no doubt, I have always kept a few bloodhounds in my kennels, and as soon as we could get together one or two of the keepers and a few of the local constabulary, we started off again from here. The dogs brought us without a check to this shed, and started off again this way."

They walked another half mile across a reedy swamp. Every now and then they had to jump across a small dyke, and once they had to make a detour to avoid an osier bed. They came at last to the river.

"Now, I can show you exactly how that fellow put us off the scent here," their guide proceeded. "He seems to have picked up something, Edgar, in those South American trips of yours, or a cleverer thing I never saw. You see all these bulrushes everywhere—clouds of them all along the river."

"We call them tules," Quest muttered. "Well?"

"When Craig arrived here," Lord Ashleigh continued, "he must have heard the baying of the dogs in the distance and he knew that the game was up unless he could put them off the scent. He cut a quantity of these bulrushes from a place a little farther behind those trees, then stepped boldly into the middle of the water, waded down to that spot where, as you see, the trees hang over, stood stock still and leaned them all around him. It was dusk when the chase reached the river bank, and I have no doubt the bulrushes presented quite a natural appearance. At any rate, although the dogs came without a check to the edge of the river, where he stepped off, they never picked the scent up again either on this side or the other. We tried them for four or five hours before we took them home. The next morning, while the place was being thoroughly searched, we came upon the spot where these bulrushes had been cut down, and we found them drifting down the river."

Quest had lit a fresh cigar and was smoking vigorously.

"What astonishes me more than anything," he pronounced, as he stood looking over the desolate expanse of country, "is that when one comes

they don't know everything, and that's a fact."

"This gentleman is from the United States," Lord Ashleigh reminded him. "So your criticism doesn't affect him. By the bye, Middleton, I heard this morning that you'd been airing your opinion down in the village. You seem to rather fancy yourself as a thief-catcher."

"I wouldn't go so far as that, my lord," the man replied, respectfully, "but still, I hope I may say that I've as much common sense as most people. You see, sir," he went on, turning to Quest, "the spots where he could emerge from the tract of country are pretty well guarded, and he'll be in a fine mess, when he does put in an appearance, to show himself upon a public road. Yet by this time I should say he must be nigh starved. Sooner or later he'll have to come out for food. I've a little scheme of my own, sir, I don't mind admitting," the man concluded, with a twinkle in his keen brown eyes. "I'm not giving it away. If I catch him for you, that's all that's wanted, I imagine, and we shan't be any the nearer to it for letting anyone into my little secret."

His master nodded. "You shall have your rise out of the police, if you can, Middleton," he observed. "It seems queer, though, to believe that the fellow's still in hiding round here."

They made their way, single file, to the road and up to the house. Lord Ashleigh did his best to dispel a queer little sensation of uneasiness which seemed to have arisen in the minds of all of them.

"Come," he said, "we must put aside our disappointment for the present, and remember that after all the chances are that Craig will never make his escape alive. Let us forget him for a little while. . . . Mr. Quest," he added, a few minutes later, as they reached the hall, "Moreton here will show you your room and look after you. Please let me know if you will take an aperitif. I can recommend my sherry. We dine at eight o'clock. Edgar, you know your way. The blue room, of course. I am coming up with you myself. Her ladyship back yet, Moreton?"

"Not yet, my lord."

"Lady Ashleigh," her husband explained, "has gone to the other side of the county to open a bazaar. She is looking forward to the pleasure of welcoming you at dinner time."

Dinner, served, out of compliment to their transatlantic visitor, in the great banquet hall, was to Quest, especially, a most impressive meal. They sat at a small round table lit by shaded lights, in the center of an apartment which was large in reality, and which seemed vast by reason of the shadows which hovered around the unlit spaces. From the walls frowned down a long succession of family portraits—Ashleighs in the queer Tudor costume of Henry VII; Ashleighs in chain armor, sword in hand, a charger waiting, regardless of perspective, in the near distance; Ashleighs befrilled and bewigged; Ashleighs in the court dress of the Georges—judges, sailors, statesmen and soldiers. A collection of armor which would have gladdened the eye of many an antiquarian, was ranged along the black-paneled walls. Everything was in harmony, even the grave precision of the solemn-faced butler and the powdered hairs of the two footmen. Quest, perhaps for the

too, in the sight of those empty suits of armor.

"I may be superstitious," Lord Ashleigh said, "but there are times, especially just lately, when I seem to find a new and hateful quality in silence. What is it, I wonder? I ask you, but I think I know. It is the conviction that there is some alien presence, something disturbing, lurking close at hand."

He suddenly rose to his feet, pushed his chair back and walked to the window, which opened level with the ground. He threw it up and listened. The others came over and joined him. There was nothing to be heard but the distant hooting of an owl, and farther away the barking of some farmhouse dog. Lord Ashleigh stood there with straining eyes, gazing out across the park.

"There was something here," he muttered; "something which has gone. What's that? Quest, your eyes are younger than mine. Can you see anything underneath that tree?"

Quest peered out into the gray darkness.

"I fancied I saw something moving in the shadow of that oak," he muttered. "Wait."

He crossed the terrace, swung down on to the path, across the lawn, over a wire fence and into the park itself. All the time he kept his eyes fixed on a certain spot. When at last he reached the tree there was nothing there. He looked all around him. He stood and listened for several moments. A more utterly peaceful night or more utter peace it would be hard to imagine. Slowly he made his way back to the house.

"I imagine we are all a little nervous tonight," he remarked. "There's nothing doing out there."

They strolled about for a hour or more, looking into different rooms showing their guest the finest pictures even taking him down into the wonderful cellars. They parted early, but Quest stood, for a few moments before retiring, gazing about him with an air almost of awe. His great room, as large as an Italian palace, was lit by a dozen wax candles in silver candlesticks. His four-poster was supported by pillars of black oak, carved into strange forms, and surmounted by the Ashleigh coronet and coat-of-arms. He threw his windows open wide and stood for a moment looking out across the park, more clearly visible now by the light of the slowly rising moon. There was scarcely a breeze stirring, scarcely a sound even from the animal world. Nevertheless, Quest, too, as reluctantly he made his preparations for retiring for the night, was conscious of that queer sensation of unimagined and impalpable danger.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SEE THE PICTURES AT WONDERLAND

THE BETTER MAN.

Story of Two Aspirants For a Place on the Boat Crew.

A few seasons ago, says a prominent crew coach in Outing, two men were competing closely for a seat in the "varsity" boat. One day I called them together and said:

"Just now you two men are working

WOMEN WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED

May Find Help in This Letter.

Swan Creek, Mich.—"I cannot speak too highly of your medicine. When



through neglect or overwork I get run down and my appetite is poor and I have that weak, languid, always tired feeling, I get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it builds me up, gives me strength, and restores me to perfect

health again. It is truly a great blessing to women, and I cannot speak too highly of it. I take pleasure in recommending it to others."—Mrs. ANNIE CAMERON, R.F.D., No. 1, Swan Creek, Michigan.

Another Sufferer Relieved.

Hebron, Me.—"Before taking your remedies I was all run down, discouraged and had female weakness. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used the Sanative Wash, and find today that I am an entirely new woman, ready and willing to do my housework now, where before taking your medicine it was a dread. I try to impress upon the minds of all ailing women I meet the benefits they can derive from your medicines."—Mrs. CHARLES ROWE, R.F.D., No. 1, Hebron, Maine.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

AN EVEN TRADE.

It Wasn't Made Simply Because the Law Wouldn't Allow It.

A traveling salesman for a Gansvoort street wholesale grocery firm, recently back from a trip through rough lands of a neighboring state, tells this possibly true tale:

"One day on my last trip I had a six mile ride to make to the county seat, and the small village in which I was had only one horse that I could hire and no other form of conveyance. I may say that a friend had landed me in the town that morning from his car, and I had sold goods enough to pay the expenses of the trip.

"Well, I got away on the sorriest specimen of a horse I ever straddled, and I was to send him back by the mail carrier, though not as a parcel post package. It took me two hours to cover the distance—I was sorry enough I hadn't walked—and as I passed the county jail on my old bag of bones a face grinned at me from between the bars of a small square window. I was too sore to smile, but I nodded to the grin, and the prisoner called to me:

"Say, mister," he said, "how'd you like to trade that critter for thirty days in jail?"

"Just then I would have been glad enough to have traded, but the law





out Here, Sir."

to face with the fellow he pre-
sents all the appearance of a nerve-
less and broken-down coward. Then
of a sudden there spring up these
evidences of the most amazing, the
most diabolical resource. . . . Who's
this, Lord Ashleigh?"

The latter turned his head. An
elderly man in a brown velvet
coat, with gaiters and thick boots,
nodded his hat respectfully.

"This is my head keeper, Middle-
ton," his master explained. "He was
with us on the chase."

The professor shook hands heartily
with the newcomer.

"Not a day older, Middleton!" he
claimed. "So you are the man who
has given us all this trouble, eh? This
gentleman and I have come over from
New York on purpose to lay hands on
you."

"I am very sorry, sir," the man re-
plied. "I wouldn't have fired my gun
if I had known what the conse-
quences were going to be, but them
aching devils that come round here
obeying fairly send me furious, and
it's a fact. It ain't that one grudges
them a few rabbits, but my tame
beasts all run out here from the
meadow, and I've seen feathers at
the side of the road there that no fox
or stoat had nothing to do with. All
the same, sir, I'm very sorry," he
added, "to have been the cause of any
inconvenience."

"It is rather worse than inconven-
ience, Middleton," the professor said
severely. "The man who has escaped
one of the worst criminals of these
islands."

"He won't get far, sir," the game-
keeper remarked, with a little smile.
"It's a wild bit of country, this, and I
am sure that men might search it for
weeks without finding anything, but
these gentlemen from Scotland Yard,
if you'll excuse my making the
mark, and hoping that this gentle-
man," he added, looking at Quest, "is
in no way connected with them—well,

down a long succession of family por-
traits—Ashleighs in the queer Tudor
costume of Henry VII; Ashleighs in
chain armor, sword in hand, a charger
waiting, regardless of perspective, in
the near distance; Ashleighs befrilled
and bewigged; Ashleighs in the court
dress of the Georges—judges, sailors,
statesmen and soldiers. A collection
of armor which would have gladdened
the eye of many an antiquarian, was
ranged along the black-paneled walls.

Everything was in harmony, even the
grave precision of the solemn-faced
butler and the powdered hair of the
two footmen. Quest, perhaps for the
first time in his life, felt almost lost,
hopelessly out of touch with his sur-
roundings, and a struggling figure.
Nevertheless, he entertained the little
party with many stories. He struggled
all the time against that queer sense
of anachronism which now and then
became almost oppressive.

The professor's pleasure at finding
himself once more amongst these fa-
miliar surroundings was obvious and
intense. The conversation between
him and his brother never flagged.
There were tenants and neighbors to
be asked after, matters concerning the
estate on which he demanded infor-
mation. Even the very servants' names
he remembered.

"It was a queer turn of fate, George,"
he declared, as he held out before him
a wonderfully chased glass filled with
amber wine, "which sent you into the
world a few seconds before me and
made you lord of Ashleigh and me a
struggling scientific man."

"The world has benefited by it,"
Lord Ashleigh remarked, with more
than fraternal courtesy. "We hear



Showing the Guest Through Ham-
blin House.

great things of you over here, Edgar.
We hear that you have been on the
point of proving most unpleasant
things with regard to our origin."

"Oh! there is no doubt about that,"
the professor observed. "Where we
came from and where we are going to
are questions which no longer afford
room for the slightest doubt to the
really scientific mind. What sometimes
does elude us is the nature of our
tendencies while we are here on earth."

There was a brief silence. The port
had been placed upon the table and cof-
fee served. The servants, according
to the custom of the house, had de-
parted. The great apartment was
empty. Even Quest was impressed
by some peculiar significance in the
long-drawn-out silence. He looked
around him uneasily. The growing re-
gard of that long line of painted war-
riors seemed somehow to be full of
menace. There was something grim,

SEE THE PICTURES AT WONDERLAND

THE BETTER MAN.

Story of Two Aspirants For a Place on
the Boat Crew.

A few seasons ago, says a prominent
crew coach in Outing, two men were
competing closely for a seat in the
"varsity" boat. One day I called them
together and said:

"Just now you two men are working
equally well in the boat, but one has a
better scholarship standing than the
other, and to me that seems to indicate
that one of you has a little more per-
sonal pride than the other."

As a matter of fact, the man who
was not up to the scratch in his work
was a bit the better of the two as far
as smoothness in the boat was con-
cerned. I thought the incident might
cause him to pick up in his classes. It
did not. When the time came to make
a final selection of the eight I again
called the pair in to see me.

"It's still hard to decide between you
two. I would just as soon have you
throw a coin to decide the winner," I
said.

The man with the poor scholarship
record was the first to speak.

"That's all right with me," he said.

The other man thought for a minute.
I saw his mouth go tight. Then he
said:

"No, sir; that doesn't suit me. O-

urs must be the best man. I

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the best man."

Some people would

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"Say, mister," he said, "how'd you
like to trade that critter for thirty
days in jail?"

"Just then I would have been glad
enough to have traded, but the law
wouldn't let me, and I rode on."—New
York Sun.

THE THIRD NAPOLEON.

Spicy Pen Picture John Hay Drew of
the French Emperor.

One of the best things John Hay ever
wrote, says William Roscoe Thayer in
his presentation in Harper's of Hay's
unpublished diaries, is this pen portrait
of Napoleon III:

"Short and stocky, he moves with a
queer, sidelong gait, like a gouty crab,
a man so wooden looking that you
would expect his voice to come rasp-
ing out like a watchman's rattle; a
complexion like crude tallow—pale—
for death whenever it—

to be t-

or

Made in Canada

Sextette from LUCIA
Sextette from RIGOLETTO

on one \$1.50
Columbia Record

every person who owns a talking
machine wants these two selec-
tions—the "Lucia" Sextette, and
the "Rigoletto" Quartette.

hitherto, one has had to pay
anything from \$3 to \$7 to obtain
them, but now they may be had on
Columbia Double Disc Record for \$1.50.

every way to
record on the
first oppor-
tunities of
masterpieces of
at a low price.

Call upon the Columbia dealer
named below. Ask him to play
them to you—also get the Columbia
Record-list for October. It in-
cludes the latest songs and dances.

B. ALLEN, Agent,

square, - Napanee, Ontario.

In

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**You can add to the looks of any room
by the addition of an Odd Chair or two**

**We have a Magnificent Stock
of such pieces**

To inspect our Stock is to add one or more of these pieces to your home we have a large assortment. All good values and very especially priced to fit every pocket-book.

JUDSON'S Furniture Store



A NEW ISSUE of the Telephone Directory

is now being prepared, and additions and changes for it should be reported to our Local Manager at once.

Have you a telephone? Those who have will tell you that it is the most precious of modern conveniences.

Why not order to-day and have your name in the new directory?

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THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

We think we can please you.
TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc

PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP

HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary.
Best of Service Guaranteed.

GIVE US A CALL.

**MANY YEARS
AGO**

Glasses had just one use.
They were helps for the old
folks to read or sew. To-day
they are worn by many of our
young men and women.

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON BULGARS, FOURTH TO DO SO

Rome, Oct. 19.—Italy has declared war on Bulgaria, according to an announcement by the Stefani News Agency.

HAVAS AGENCY CONFIRMS IT.

Paris, Oct. 19.—The Havas correspondence at Rome telegraphs:

"The Italian Government, by order of the King, declared that a state of war existed between Italy and Bulgaria by reason of Bulgaria's having opened hostilities against Serbia, thus allying itself with the enemies of Italy and combatting her allies."

An earlier report to the Petit Parisien said:

"Italy is preparing to proclaim a state of war against Bulgaria. Premier Salandra has sent the King, who is on the firing line, the text of the declaration he has drawn up in collaboration with Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister."

"The Italian navy will assist in en-

Women's Patriotic Service and Red Cross Work

Through the Daughters of the Empire.



AWARD OF LARGE ASPARAGUS FERN.

Thursday, October 28th, 1915.

The handsome asparagus fern recently most kindly donated to the above Committee, by Mrs James I. Douglas of South Napanee will be awarded on Thursday afternoon next; therefore all interested are urged to be present on this occasion.

For our Commemoration of Trafalgar Day Mr. R. B. Allen very kindly loaned us, one of his new Edison diamond-disk phonographs to assist us with our programme—this is not the first time that Mr. Allen has favored us in a similar manner; and our sincere thanks are hereby tendered him. **DONATION FROM BIG CREEK SCHOOL NEAR MORVEN.**

We have much pleasure in announcing that we have received a donation of \$8.00 for British Red Cross from the pupils of Big Creek School, through their teacher, Miss Marion Kaylor, to be forwarded through the local chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, who have received a special appeal.

We are pleased to say that the fund for the Lennox and Addington Motor Ambulance is growing apace, and is still open for anyone wishing to contribute through the above Committee, Miss Alice Heck, Treasurer. Our room is open every and Thursday and Saturday afternoon until 5.30 a'clock, when we are glad to welcome all friends and workers. Come and help our good work.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Miss Maybus Dean is spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Chas. Melbourne, Kingsford.

Mr. I. L. Sills, Queen's, Kingston, spent the week-end with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pringle and family called Sunday evening at Mr. Frank Vandebogarts.

Mr. James Black had a small corn-husking Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Sills visited one day recently at Mr. W. B. Sills.

Mrs. Z. Dean visited Monday at Mr. Z. A. Grooms.

Mr. and Mrs. English and Mabel, Empey Hill, called Monday at Mr. George Dupree's.

Mr. Cleveland Sills and Miss Nellie Sills motored to Kingston Saturday and spent the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pringle spent Sunday at Mr. Jas. Brandon's and had the baby christened.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Taylor spent Sunday evening at Mr. Walter Russell's.

Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Sills and Keith called Sunday afternoon at Mr. W. R. Pringle's.

DO YOUR BIT FOR THE EMPIRE!

Ceaseless calls are made to-day,

A call for coin, a call to pray,

Sacrifice and service pay;

That's for others, not of self,

That's for mankind, not of wealth;

Do your bit!

The washer-woman gives her share,

The labour-men—their burdens bear,

Bear yours, too,—great or few;

The poor pours out their tender means,

The rich, no less, their money sends

Big Bulge Driven In German Line

**BRITISH CREATE SALIENT AT LO
SEVEN THOUSAND YARDS
ACROSS.**

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Field-Marshal Sir John French sends the following report from headquarters in France:

"Since my communication of October 14, the artillery on both sides has been very active on our front south of La Bassee Canal. The enemy has made a number of bomb attacks, all of which have been repulsed."

"The continued reports in the German communiques of the repulse of British attacks northeast of Vermelles have no foundation in fact."

"The positions where the fight mentioned above has taken place would be more correctly described southwest of Auchy-Les, La Bassee from which it is about 1500 yards distant. It lies about 3000 yards northeast of Vermelles."

LINE OF NEW FRONT.

"The new front now leaves our line at a point about 1200 yards southwest of the southern edge of Auchy-Les-La Bassee and runs thence through the main trench of the Hohelern redoubt in an easterly direction 400 yards south of the southern boundary of Fosse No. 8, to the southwest corner of the quarries, our trench running thence southeast parallel and 400 yards from the southwest edge of Cite Saint Elie, to a point 500 yards west of the north edge of Hulluch."

"The line then runs along the La Bassee road to the alk alk 1500 yards north of the highest point of Hill 70 and then runs south to a point 1000 yards east of I. Church, where it bends southeast the northwest slope of Hill 70, runs along the western slopes of the hill, bending southwest to a point 1200 yards south of Loos chu whence it runs due west back to line."

"The chord of the salient we have created in the enemy's line measured along our old front is 7000 yards length. The depth of the salient in the chalk pit is 3200 yards."

"Since September 28, the enemy reinforced his troops, holding front we attacked by 40 battalions which include a division of the Guard. After a heavy bombardment the enemy attacked our front this afternoon between the quarries and Hulluch but was everywhere repulsed."

Forty battalions comprise against three German divisions."

RUSS CAVALRY ROUTED ENEMY

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19, via London.—Russian cavalry, charging the Germans at Podcherevitchi, west of Falovka, in the recent fighting, broke thru their lines of defence and overrode the trenches, inflicting heavy losses and seriously interfering with the evident plan of the Germans to dig in along the Styry River for winter quarters.

Along the front of the Styry and Stokhod Rivers the Germans apparently have renounced their offensive. Reports received from prisoners taken in this region say that the trenches there are manned largely by women.



MANY YEARS AGO

Glasses had just one use. They were made for the old folks to read or sew. Today we make glasses for relief of far sight, short sight, neuralgia, headaches, cross eyes and in fact our properly adjusted glasses will give prompt relief and prove a permanent benefit when the eyes are feeling the effects of over work.

We keep in stock all the new fitted glasses for relief in bright light, and we will guarantee you the highest grade of work from our Optical Department.

Smith's Jewellery Store

V. KOUBEK,

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IT PAYS TO VACCINATE.

All government tests prove without doubt that it surely pays every farmer to vaccinate. Fresh vaccine "in sealed tubes" as recommended and used by the government. For sale at WALLACE'S DRUG STORE LIMITED

by reason of Bulgaria's having opened hostilities against Serbia, thus allying itself with the enemies of Italy and combatting her allies."

An earlier report to the Petit Parisien said:

"Italy is preparing to proclaim a state of war against Bulgaria. Premier Salandra has sent the King, who is on the firing line, the text of the declaration he has drawn up in collaboration with Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister."

"The Italian navy will assist in enforcing the allied blockade in the Aegean Sea."

This makes the fourth official declaration of hostilities against the Bulgars. Italy was preceded by Serbia, England and France. Russia has also announced that a state of war between the Russians and Bulgarians existed from the moment the latter began fighting the Serbians, but a formal declaration has not yet been issued from Petrograd.

The Italian declaration is very important if it means that an Italian expeditionary force will be sent to Balkans.

OUTLOOK CROWING BRIGHTER IN DARDANELLES AND BALKANS

LONDON, Oct. 19.—So far as the Dardanelles and Balkans are concerned, a good deal of pessimism whichigned a week ago, has disappeared. It is believed that instead of any idea of abandoning the attempt to Heaits and sea route to Constantinople, the appointment of Gen. Capta, more strenuous effort. Hardy of the right moment were killed many, if not the Castle, Portar-operate. feet developed in forces in Gall-crashed to the ground for the

Since the beginning of the task 2,000 French and British have been killed on tall ult-

and 8,000 have been put vice, according to the F

istry of Public Instruction

Lieut. Charlebois of the Field Company of Engin

has returned from the front

at called on the Minister

at Ottawa yesterday and ge

stantaneous promotion to the

captain.

There will be no election

Hochelaga. Hon. E. L. Pa

Secretary of State, has been

ated by the Conservatives, b

crede Marcell, journalist, no

as an Independent Liberal, i

disqualified.

SATURDAY.

The British steamer Saler

been sunk by a German sub

The crew was saved.

Despatches to the Cop

newspapers say that a second

torpedo boat was sunk by th

submarine E-19 near Faxe.

The seat of the Serbian

ment has been transferred

vizaa, near the Montenegrin

according to a despatch fr

arest.

Recruiting is to be take

out of the hands of the m

thorities in Great Britain

trusted exclusively to civil

izations.

Fire broke out in the b

McConnell near Cobourg,

stroyed it together with

A large quantity of str

bushels of grain were bur

An official denial was

terday in Petrograd of t

in German newspapers

sian cruiser has been

sunk in the Baltic by

seiz.

W. R. Pringle's.

DO YOUR BIT FOR THE EMPIRE!

Ceaseless calls are made to-day,
A call for coin, a call to pray,
Sacrifice and service pay;
That's for others, not of self,
Tho't for mankind, not of wealth;
Do your bit!

The washer-woman gives her share,
The labour-men—their burdens bear,
Bear yours, too,—great or few;
The poor pours out their tender means,
The rich, no less, their mercy seems,
Do your bit!

The Red Cross flourishes high,
To realms untold beneath the sky,
England expects; Canada calls;
Her justice streams on Liberty's walls,
Honor, Freedom, is our forefather's cry.

Will you stand back, and hesitate,
why?

No! Do your bit!

Courage cries out from the deep,
She's awake, while the coward's asleep,
Bring forth the stem from Jesse's loins,
Expand your tho'ts, ennoble your minds,

And do your bit!

No time for idle words or deeds,
But to crush the enemy's evil weeds;
Raise higher the banner of Canada's cause,
Which stand for Right and Godly laws.

Wake up! Wake up! no time for self,
For others—the cry—not selfish wealth.

But to do more than our bit!

—A. Irene Cowan.

NEITHER SIDE SATISFIED

At the very time when the Govern-ment presumably thought that with the eight o'clock order of the License Board there would be a little respite from the agitation against the liquor traffic, they must be very disappointed to find that instead of a rest, a period of even greater activity has been ushered in. It was on the evening of the 12th of October that the closing rule was announced, (which by the way has pleased nobody, either the liquor interests or the temperance men), and it was just three days later, on the 15th of October, that the Committee of One Hundred, modelled after similar bodies in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, was launched at the big Toronto meeting. This committee of one hundred is to be the executive of the new temperance movement, entirely non-partisan in its nature, and which will be satisfied with no nibbling or zig-zag process, but which is demanding the complete prohibition of the liquor traffic in Ontario or, at any rate, a referendum of the people on the question.

The movement, which is still in its infancy, already includes prominent men of both parties from many sections of the province and prospects are bright for a successful career.

It is most fortunate that this movement at its beginning had the assistance of Mrs. Nellie McClung, the brilliant western woman, and also Rev. Dr. Pidgeon, recently of British Columbia. These two speakers, by telling the actual facts of the great temperance advance in the west, are doing much to encourage the people of Ontario to wipe out the liquor traffic here.

A bottle of Rexall Corn Solvent will remove your corns without pain or soreness. Sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19.—via London.—Russian cavalry, charging the Germans at Podcherevitchi, west of Rafalovka, in the recent fighting, broke thru their lines of defence and overrode the trenches, inflicting heavy losses and seriously interfering with the evident plan of the Germans to dig in along the Styr River for winter quarters.

Along the front of the Styr and Stokhod Rivers the Germans apparently have renounced their offensive. Reports received from prisoners taken in this region say that the trenches there are manned largely by worn-out troops from the Dvinsk-Riga front, who have been sent southward to recuperate. These men the prisoners assert, were surprised by the impetuous rush of the Russian cavalry and broke from their positions and floundered thru the marshes, more than a thousand of them falling into the hands of the Russians.

LINES FURTHER WEAKENED.

The capture simultaneously of Novo Selki, where another huge bag of prisoners and munitions were taken, is considered to have further weakened the German line and to threaten their positions from the Pripet to the Niemen. There is evidence of a continued removal of troops from this district to the northern theatre in the vicinity of Dvinsk and Riga.

The Dvinsk region has been comparatively calm since the heavy battles of two days ago, but the Germans are strengthening their lines there preparatory to further assaults. It is estimated that the Germans are employing six corps in their operations against Riga, but that there are still two days' march from the city. The military authorities are still undetermined whether the manoeuvre there comprehends a serious effort toward Riga or is making an effort to flank the Dvinsk position.

A German officer prisoner at Czartorisk says that the past three weeks of uninterrupted fighting at Dvinsk has been a terrible strain on the German army, and that thousands of men, nervous wrecks, had been sent southward. The officer is reported to have declared also that the Germans had not men to spare to carry their sick and wounded to the rear.

The Russian aerial service has been greatly improved.

Poor Literary Pay.

Dr. Johnson is commonly reckoned as a successful author, yet he received for many of his compositions a comparatively small sum. His most profitable undertaking was the Dictionary, for which he asked £1,575 and received more. But the task occupied his time for seven years.—Pearson's Weekly.

Necessary Precaution.

"Life is just one long and rocky road."

"Of course. It is constructed that way purposely in order to keep nine-tenths of the human race from lying down and going to sleep."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Worker and Worked.

"So you worked your way through college? Your father must be proud of you."

"Not much! He's the man I worked."—Boston Transcript.

Some Dreams.

Archie—Papa, what is meant by "the stuff dreams are made of?" Papa (absently)—Paint, powder, padding and false hair.—Judge.

Never add the burden of yesterday's trouble to that of tomorrow. The one is past; the other may never come.

Big Bulge Driven In German Lines

BRITISH CREATE SALIENT AT LOOS SEVEN THOUSAND YARDS ACROSS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Field-Marshal Sir John French sends the following report from headquarters in France: "Since my communication of October 14, the artillery on both sides has been very active on our front north of La Bassée Canal. The enemy has made a number of bombing attacks, all of which have been repulsed."

"The continued reports in the German communiques of the repulse of British attacks northeast of Vermelles give no foundation in fact. The positions where the fighting mentioned above has taken place could be more correctly described as northwest of Auchy-les-Bains, La Bassée, in which it is about 1500 yards distant. It lies about 3000 yards northeast of Vermelles."

LINE OF NEW FRONT.
The new front now leaves our old line at a point about 1200 yards northwest of the southern edge of Auchy-les-Bains and runs thence in the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt in an easterly direction, 1000 yards south of the southern bulge of the line. It then runs southwest for 400 yards to the southwestern corner of the quarries, our trenches running thence southeast parallel to the old line for 400 yards to the southwestern corner of Cite Saint Elie, to a point 1000 yards west of the north edge of Hulluch."

The line then runs along the Lens-Bassée road to the chalk pit, 1000 yards north of the highest point of Hill 70 and then runs southwest to a point 1000 yards east of Loos, where it bends southeast to the northwest slope of Hill 70, and then along the western slopes of the line, bending southwest to a point 1000 yards south of Loos church, where it runs due west back to our old line."

The chord of the salient we have created in the enemy's line measured against our old front is 7000 yards in length. The depth of the salient at the chalk pit is 3200 yards. Since September 28, the enemy has forced his troops, holding the trench we attacked by 40 battalions, to include a division of the Guard. A heavy bombardment of the enemy attacked our front this afternoon between the quarries and Hulluch, was everywhere repulsed. Forty battalions comprise about 100,000 men of German divisions."

SS CAVALRY ROUTED ENEMY

ETROGRAD, Oct. 19, via London. Serbian cavalry, charging the Germans at Podcherevitchi, west of Rakva, in the recent fighting, broke their lines of defence and overran the trenches, inflicting heavy losses and seriously interfering with the evident plan of the Germans to move along the Styrr River for winter quarters. Along the front of the Styrr and Rhod Rivers the Germans apparently have renounced their offensive. Reports received from prisoners taken in this region say that the trenches are manned largely by worn-

A GROTESQUE BIRD

The Tufted Puffin Is the Joke of the Arctic Seas.

TO LOOK AT HIM IS TO LAUGH.

This Curious Creature Is Silent, Tranquil and Droll, With an Air of Profound Gravity and Spends His Winters Roaming Over the Ocean.

It is a curious fact that the far north and the far south each has a sea bird peculiar to itself, and in both cases these birds, although unlike one another in general appearance, are among the oddest looking members of the bird family that the world contains. The characteristic bird of the antarctic regions is the penguin, whose strutting companies, gathered on an icy shore, look like assemblages of little men, in long tailed black coats and spotless white waistcoats, waiting to sit down at ceremonious dinner.

The characteristic bird of the arctic regions is the auk, a thick set, awkward creature, fond of fishing, like the penguin. The largest member of the family, the "great auk," or "gare fowl" has been driven into extinction within historic times. Another member, which the Audubon societies are trying to protect, is the queer looking, laughter exciting, and yet very grave and earnest native citizen of the north Pacific shores and islands, called the tufted puffin.

When the tufted puffin is looking his best (which is, of course, during the courting season) he wears a big red beak and a white mask, through which his green, red rimmed eyes gleam strangely, and shows a pair of bright vermilion legs and feet. From the top of his mask, on one side over the ear, curls a long golden white "feather horn." It seems that no description is able to convey the ludicrous impression which these birds make upon the beholder. Sailors seeing them for the first time break into guffaws of laughter. They call them "sea parrots" and on account of their droll grave manners they have also been nicknamed "Quakers."

Says William Leon Dawson: "It is difficult to exaggerate the gravity of these tranquil birds, always absolutely silent, save that when caught and harassed, they may emit a low, hoarse, groan. They spend much time standing demurely at the entrances of their burrows, their little plumes nodding like tassels on so many caps."

Like all the auks, the puffins are especially remarkable for the great size of their beaks and the changes which their heads undergo at the breeding season. Some of the horny plates of the big beak fall away at the end of the season, the white mask on the face, together with its nodding plumes, disappears, the red eyelids fade and the whole head becomes blackish. Naturalists are a little puzzled to account for the size and stoutness of the puffin's beak. If the bird were fond of clams its beak might be of use as a shell breaker, but it seems not to be employed in that way. Neither is it used to dig the tunnels or burrows that the bird forms for its nest in the hard soil of sea fronting cliffs. These are excavated to a depth of three or four feet, and apparently the only

WEEPING SINEWS.

Various Methods by Which Ganglions May Be Cured.

Physicians use the word ganglion to describe a swelling of the sheath of a tendon, which contains fluid, and which usually occurs about the wrist. A weeping sinew is the same thing. A little swelling forms, and the fluid distends it more and more as it collects. The swelling is elastic and soft. Sometimes it is small and does not cause any trouble, and occasionally it passes away without any treatment. It may yield to long continued gentle pressure, like that which a ribbon band exerts. A well placed ribbon bandage also helps to relieve the feeling of weakness that almost always accompanies a ganglion.

In a few cases the fluid that the ganglion contains is tuberculous, but in most cases the ganglionic swelling is entirely harmless. In tuberculous cases it is best to remove the sheath and its contents completely.

Ganglions are usually seen on the back of the wrist, but sometimes one comes on the front and increases in size. It is then likely to spread down the sinews into the palm of the hand. That naturally cripples the victim more or less, especially since the swelling often gives pain in cold and damp weather.

There are various ways of breaking a weeping sinew. Sometimes it can be dispersed by sudden pressure applied by the thumbs, which bursts the ganglion without breaking the skin. It is best then to bandage the part very tightly in order to prevent the little sac from filling up again. The bandage should contain some thin, hard substance, such as a large coin, directly over the site of the sac. Sometimes a ganglion refuses to burst, but yields to tight bandaging combined with treatment by a blister or by painting with iodine. The cure in such cases is effected by gradual absorption. If other means fail there is nothing to do but to open the ganglion and scrape out its contents.—Youth's Companion.

PLANETS AND OUR WEATHER.

Despite Popular Belief There Is No Connection Between Them.

That the planets and the moon have an effect upon the weather on the earth is a common belief. This belief is baseless, for all changes of weather depend upon differences in temperature.

Rainfall is due to the accumulation of water in the atmosphere. This water can accumulate only by being evaporated from the surface of the earth. And evaporation requires heat. Winds also are due to heat—greater warmth in one place than in another causing the air to rush toward where the warm air is rising.

If the moon and the planets could furnish heat they might affect the weather. But the heat they furnish is so infinitesimally small that it is not enough to change the temperature an appreciable fraction of a degree. The amount of heat they send us has actually been measured, but it needed the most delicately sensitive of instruments to perceive it.

Another proof that neither the planets nor the moon have any effect upon our weather is that careful comparisons of the weather with the positions of the planets and the moon show that there is no relation between them. If

THREE DAYS IN ONE

This Queer Condition Lasts Half an Hour Every Day.

A FREAK OF CHANGING TIME.

When It Is Noon on Monday in London, Tuesday Has Just Begun at Cape Deshnef, Siberia, but Sunday Has Not Yet Ended at Attu Island.

Three days can exist at the same time! It sounds impossible, but it is nevertheless a fact that when it is very late Sunday night at Attu Island it is Monday noon at London and Tuesday morning at Cape Deshnef, Siberia!

If one travels westward one loses a day in going round the world. If one travels eastward one gains a day. Could one travel at the rate of 15 degrees a day one would lose exactly one hour each day. In twenty-four days the circuit would be complete.

Inasmuch as sun and earth are constantly revolving and day merging into night, Sunday passing into Monday, etc., it is obvious that at one point on the world's surface an arbitrary line must be set, to the east of which is one day, to the west of which is the next day. This immediate "jump" of a day regulates the calendar for one circumnavigating the globe.

This "international date line," as it is called, passing north and south and dividing our world into two equal parts, is the one hundred and eightieth meridian and crosses the Pacific ocean—where, fortunately, there is very little land—taking a slight bulge outward to include Siberia, and one the other way to include Attu Island, which belongs to Alaska geographically. The map will show this. West of this line is Monday and east of it is Sunday.

When it is noon on Monday in London Tuesday has already begun at Cape Deshnef, Siberia, but Monday morning has not yet dawned at Attu Island. Nearly half an hour of Sunday still remains there. We are thus confronted with the paradox of three days coexisting at the same time.

We must remember that every day begins at midnight. If we could travel round the world at the same rate that it travels, beginning our flight at noon, it would be perpetually noon all the way round! Yet we should lose a day.

While at any particular point on the surface of the earth a day is twenty-four hours long, every day, as a matter of fact, lasts forty-eight hours—sometimes even longer. This seems another contradiction. Yet it can be explained.

Any given day, say Christmas, begins (as that day) immediately west of the 180th parallel. One hour later Christmas day begins 15 degrees west of the date line, two hours later 30 degrees west of the line and so on round the globe.

Those living just west of the date line would have enjoyed twelve hours of Christmas when it reached England, eighteen hours when it began in the United States and twenty-four hours (a whole day) when it began in Alaska. Already Christmas had existed twenty-four hours on this globe, but having just begun in western Alaska it will last there twenty-four hours longer.

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Poor Literary Pay.

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Necessary Precaution.

Life is just one long and rocky d." Of course. It is constructed that purposely in order to keep nine- ths of the human race from lying vn and going to sleep.—Richmond es-Dispatch.

Worker and Worked.

So you worked your way through ege? Your father must be proud of t." Not much! He's the man I worked." oston Transcript.

Some Dreams.

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Naturalists are a little puzzled to ac- count for the size and stoniness of the puffin's beak. If the bird were fond of clams its beak might be of use as a shell breaker, but it seems not to be employed in that way. Neither is it used to dig the tunnels or burrows that the bird forms for its nest in the hard soil of sea fronting cliffs. These are excavated to a depth of three or four feet, and apparently the only tools used are the sharp nailed claws.

In some places it is estimated that several thousand burrows exist on a single acre of sloping shore. The rab- bits and puffins engage in a lively com- petition for the possession of burrows on the Farallones islands, but the big, pyramid pointed beak gives easy vic- tory in these contests. Mr. Dawson says a frightened rabbit will sometimes plunge hastily into a burrow without stopping to consider to whom it be- longs, and when he comes out again, with more haste than ever, he is a subject for laughter.

The natives of the north Pacific is- lands depend largely upon puffins for both food and clothing. The Aleutian "parkas," or feather coats, are made of the skins of puffins, with the feather side turned inward. Forty-five or fifty skins sewed firmly together make a garment which is said to be nearly impervious to cold. The birds are of- ten caught in flight by means of nets at the end of poles handled like butter- fly nets. Unlike birds that are more skillful and agile on the wing, the puff- ins fly straight ahead and are unable to dodge quickly.

Strange as the statement may ap- pear the puffins, like the auks generally, spend the winter at sea. At that season they are to be seen on land only when driven ashore by some resistless tempest, which strews the beaches with their battered forms, many dead and many hopelessly lamed. With the advance of spring and summer they approach the shores where they are accustomed to breed, and then the re- markable changes of their colors, form and plumage that have been already described begin to take place.—Gar- rett P. Serviss in Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Beggars of Costa Rica.

One day a week the beggars of Costa Rica are privileged characters—that is, on Tuesday they are allowed to beg from shop to shop. It is the custom for business houses to prepare for the weekly visit of the mendicants and to hand over to them small coins or ar- ticles of little value. In some instances where merchandise is given away the beggars peddle it about the poorer quarters and so earn a few cents apiece.

Hath man no second life? Pitch this spe high.—Matthew Arnold.

The Solution.

"I wish I knew how Blinks lives without working?" "Open a grocery store in his neigh- borhood and you'll soon find out."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Parts of Speech.

Teacher—Thomas, what are the parts of speech? Tommy Tucker (after an exhaustive mental effort)—It's the way a man talks when he stutters.

A great man is he who affects the mind of his generation.—Diernell.

so much more than that it is not enough to change the temperature an appreciable fraction of a degree. The amount of heat they send us has actu- ally been measured, but it needed the most delicately sensitive of instru- ments to perceive it.

Another proof that neither the plan- ets nor the moon have any effect upon our weather is that careful compari- sons of the weather with the positions of the planets and the moon show that there is no relation between them. If there were we should have the same weather when the planets were in the same position, which is not the case.—New York World.

Japan's Good Roads.

Japan is peculiarly well off in re- spect of good highways. The Tokaido, which runs from Kioto to Tokyo, is over 300 miles in length and, as the writer can testify, is admirably con- structed. There is also the Nakasendo, which is even longer and passes through some of the finest scenery in the world. The reason of Japan's ex- cellence in the matter of roads is that in the old days, not so very long ago, the daimios, or territorial nobles, had to journey to Tokyo once a year in or- der to pay their respects to the sov- ereign. They traveled by road, with great retinues, and if the highways were not in perfect condition, feudal justice was meted out to the delin- quents.—London-Spectator.

Good Company.

As friends and companions, as teach- ers and consolers, as recreators and amusers, books are always with us and always ready to respond to our wants. We can take them with us in our wan- derings or gather them around us at our firesides. In the lonely wilderness and the crowded city their spirit will be with us, giving a meaning to the seemingly confused movements of hu- manity and peopling the desert with their own bright creations.—John Al- fred Langford.

Rescued by Nature.

"Were you ever lost in the woods?" "Almost." "Who rescued you?" "Nature." "What do you mean?" "The wind was blowing so hard that the girl didn't hear me when I pro- posed."—London Standard.

greets west of the line and so on round the globe.

Those living just west of the date line would have enjoyed twelve hours of Christmas when it reached England, eighteen hours when it began in the United States and twenty-four hours (a whole day) when it began in Alas- ka. Already Christmas had existed twenty-four hours on this globe, but having just begun in western Alaska it will last there twenty-four hours longer.

We have just seen that each day lasts for forty-eight hours. As a mat- ter of fact, a day lasts in some places more than forty-nine hours. This is because of the irregularity of the date line previously mentioned.

Let us begin an imaginary journey from Cape Deshnef, Siberia, at mid- night. As midnight sweeps westward successive places see the beginning of the day. When the day begins in Lon- don it has been that same day at Cape Deshnef twelve hours and forty-five minutes.

When this same day arrives at Attu island it has been twenty-five hours and twelve minutes since it began of- ficially at Cape Deshnef. Since the day will then last twenty-four hours at At- tu island, before it is spent forty-nine hours and twelve minutes will have elapsed from the beginning of that day until the time it closes.

Thus three days can exist at one time, as before explained.—Hereward Carrington in New York World.

Squaring the Circle.

The problem of squaring the circle consists in finding a square equal in area to a circle of given radius. Its solution depends upon ascertaining the precise ratio between the diameter and its circumference. Mathematics dem- onstrates this proposition to be im- possible of solution.

The Good Old Way.

"My good woman, do you believe in castigating children by way of disci- pline?"

"I don't believe in none of these yere newfangled ways of bringing up chil- dren. I believe in a good lickin'."—Baltimore American.

Nothing can bring you peace but yourself. Nothing can bring you peace but the triumphs of principles.—Em- erson.

Roasts retain their natural flavor— bread, cakes, puddings, etc., baked in a

McClary's
Pandora
Range always come fresh and sweet from its perfectly ventilated oven. See the McClary dealer in your town.

Sold by Boyle & Son.

Good for bread,
good for pastry,
good for you.

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"

Every Style Bracelet and Strap Watches

Silver, Gunmetal, Filled and Solid Gold

Our \$3.00 Strap Wristlet Watch is one of the best buys you can make. It is a dandy and fully guaranteed. All Watches good values.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewellery Store.



NAPANEE TRAIN SERVICE.

Effective Sept. 8th, 1915.

TRAINS LEAVE.

For TORONTO and intermediate stations: Connection at TRENTON for PICTON: 4:15 p.m.

For TRENTON and TORONTO: 7:25 a.m., 4:15 p.m.

For WEFED, HARRISWORTH, SYDENHAM, KINGSTON and intermediate stations: 6:35 a.m.

For BELLEVILLE, TRENTON, PICTON and other intermediate points: 12:20 noon, 4:15 p.m.

For BROCKVILLE, JUNCTION, SMITH FALLS, OTTAWA and intermediate stations: 3:05 p.m.; 7:25 a.m.

For DESERONTO: 7:25 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 12:20 noon, 4:15 p.m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

From TORONTO and intermediate stations: 3:05 p.m.; 7:25 a.m.

From PICTON and intermediate stations: 11:40 a.m.; 3:05 p.m.

From COE HILL and intermediate stations: 11:40 a.m.

From DESERONTO: 7:25 a.m.,

CANADIAN WHEAT AND THE CANADIAN FARMER

There are a hundred million bushels of wheat for export in the Canadian Northwest, which according to the law and restrictions of this fair Canada of ours, may be sold to anybody but the people who are most willing to buy it.

When Premier Borden came back from England a month ago he announced that ships would be provided to transport this great crop across the ocean and get Liverpool prices, or something just as good. He also announced that the Canadian farmer was at liberty to dispose of his wheat to any neutral country he could lay hands on or words to that effect.

Both these announcements turned out to be hollow blessings, because ships to carry the crop across the ocean were not available, having been chartered or expropriated, most of them, by the allies for other purposes; and also because no neutral country wanted to buy Canadian wheat except the country nearest us, namely the United States, with which it is the policy of the Conservative Government to have neither truck nor trade on a mutual preferential basis.

Other proposals looking to the purchase of the crop en bloc by the British Government likewise fell through, chiefly because neither the grain growers nor the British Government could see any considerable advantage in such a transaction.

Meanwhile the opening of the Dardanelles draws everyday nearer, which means the release of a great flood of Russian wheat and the glutting of the European and British markets against the Canadian product. Naturally Europe buys the Russian wheat because it is nearer and cheaper. In fact, so far as Europe is concerned, if Canadian wheat doesn't get the market first, it doesn't get the market at all, because the European demand for the fine flour into which Canadian wheat is manufactured is not insistent. They have their poorer classes over there and the poorer classes have to put up with poorer bread. They are not educated, as they are on this continent, to a high average of taste.

This point of quality is what makes Canadian wheat salable in the United States, which is a wheat-producing, wheat-exporting country itself and in no danger of starvation if the Canadian crop is cut off. The only reason why United States millers buy our wheat is because it is a harder, better wheat and makes up into superior grades of flour, which can be mixed with the inferior flours from the softer American wheats to bring them up to standard. In short, the United States buys that hundred million bushels, if it does buy it, simply because the best is none too good for a nation that has developed a palate. That the United States is keen on our best grades of northern wheat is proved by

Even if it didn't go glimmering the ships Sir Robert promised had failed away—so what was the use? The farmers are told to hang on—not to flood the market with a great deluge of wheat—to dole it out and keep prices steady. Good advice, perhaps, if the Northwest farmers had barns to store wheat in, but not so good when it leaves them at the tender mercy of the railways and elevator companies.

Besides, the winter price threatens to be weak, and no man wants to hold on for a loss. A Government commission has shown that on an average it costs the Northwest farmer sixty-four cents to produce a bushel of wheat. Some years it costs seventy cents a bushel. Suppose Winnipeg buys at ninety cents a bushel—to-day's quotation for No. 1 hard, and all wheat, mind you, isn't No. 1 Hard—what's there in it for the farmer after freight rates and elevator charges are taken out? A small margin which tends constantly to disappear. And if the wheat grower holds on, as he is advised to do, the risk increases not only through deterioration in the commodity he has to sell, but through the manipulations of the markets.

It has been figured out that, after all expenses are paid, a Northwest farmer tilling a section of land, twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, realizes net perhaps \$1.20,—that is to say two dollars on an acre, small enough return considering his toil and hardship and the high cost of living for himself and his family. If the tariff barrier between him and the United States were taken down he would realize on that same crop over \$2,000, which would, I fancy, make the Northwest winter about twice as tolerable as it is now.

With no ships to sail the seas, and no place to move the crops to, except the same old spot favored by the interests, the Northwest farmer practically has that hundred million bushels for export on his hands. If he sells it in Canada he isn't going to make much out of it; and when he doesn't sell it in the United States—which he is not allowed to do—he loses about ten million dollars. He not only loses ten million dollars on the hundred million bushels for export but perhaps another five million dollars on the remaining hundred million bushels for home use, considering the fact that if the tariff barriers were knocked down the international price would tend to even up on a higher line.

From which it follows that the Northwest farmer has been done out of fifteen million dollars by a government which is too sacred of its friends to give him a square deal. The only argument which stands between the farmer and the fifteen million is a sentimental one—if Canadian wheat went to the United States without let or hindrance it would get into the habit of going there and would presently "lose its identity." One might suggest here another sentimental argument—that when it loses its identity, blending its proud No. 1 Hardness with softer, baser, elements, it does it with a noble end in view to uplift and glorify the mass with which it mingles. One argument is about as silly as another. Canadian wheat can afford to lose identity so long as it finds a good price per bushel. Canadian fish frequently swim over the boundary line and lose their identity as Canadian fish, but no complaint is made. It is much the same with Canadian wheat—identity, or not, it will slip across.

Elaborate Neckwear.

Neckwear is so airy and so elaborate these days that only the very self-assured woman essays to make her own neck fixings. The shops are full of exquisite collars, chemisettes and other neck arrangements, and, though one must pay a good price for a smart bit of neckwear, these flimsy belongings

CARE OF A WATCH

Uncle Sam's Experts Will Tell You All About It.

WINDING IS ALMOST AN ART

It Should Be Done Cautiously and With the Strictest Regularity—Even the Size of the Watch Pocket May Affect the Accuracy of a Timepiece.

Do you know how to handle, care and wind your watch properly? If you know at what time of the day you should wind it, the pocket in which is best to carry it and the position which you should leave your watch night or when it is not in use?

These are some questions which Uncle Sam will answer for his 100,000,000 nieces and nephews or such of the as are the possessors of pocket watches.

Instructions as to the use and care of watches are given in a publication issued by the bureau of standards. They are based on conclusions reached by scientists after careful tests and the practical experience of some of the leading watch manufacturers in the land.

The importance of handling a watch carefully and of winding it regularly is known to almost every one. But rules for the proper treatment of watches always have varied greatly and it is for this reason that the bureau of standards investigated the matter and prepared standard instructions which it advises owners of watches follow.

The bureau, in its set of rules, first cautions against allowing a watch fall or receive a severe jar, either of which is liable to injure the mechanism, especially in the bending of a pivot or the breaking of a jewel. The mere fall of a watch to the end of its chain or the jar it may receive when the article of clothing in which it is held is carried is thrown down or dropped may cause serious injury to the movement. Even the sudden motions or jolts of jumping on or off a street car may injure it seriously.

Likewise care should be taken to keep a watch from becoming magnetized by proximity to electrical apparatus, although the troubles from this cause are being reduced by the present type of construction of dynamo and motors. The watch case should be opened as seldom as possible and then only in places where there is little chance of dust getting into the movement. A broken watch crystal should be replaced promptly, even if the watch has a hunting case.

Concerning the importance of winding a watch regularly the bureau of standards states:

"Even the delay of an hour in the time of winding may cause considerable variation in the rate in some instances. The winding should not be done jerkily, but steadily and not too rapidly, and its conclusion should be approached carefully to avoid injury to the spring or winding mechanism.

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From SYDENHAM and intermediate stations: *2.50 a. m., 4.15 p. m.
From TAMWORTH and intermediate stations: 10.30 a. m., 4.15 p. m.
From BROCKVILLE JUNCTION, SMITH FALLS, OTTAWA and intermediate stations: 4.15 p. m., *2.50 a. m.

Trains run daily, except Sunday, unless otherwise marked.
* Daily.

For tickets, rates, folders and other information apply Depot Agent, R. E. McLean or Town Agent, E. McLaughlin.



Reaching the People

A prominent real estate dealer in Toronto says: "that he gets better and quicker results from the Classified Want Ads. than from any other kind of publicity." He states that the results are out of proportion to the small expense involved.

There is a moral in that for you if you want to reach the people.

**Waterman's
Ideal
Fountain Pen**

For sale at Wallace's, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

Robert Light

—Dealer in—

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

—Manufacturer of—

Doors, Sash, Mouldings, Verandah Columns, Stair Work and all Interior Finish in Hard and Soft Woods.

CUSTOM MACHINE WORK.

ROBT. LIGHT, Napanee, Ont.
Telephone 53.

states, which is a wheat-producing, wheat-exporting country itself and in no danger of starvation if the Canadian crop is cut off. The only reason why United States millers buy our wheat is because it is a harder, better wheat and makes up into superior grades of flour, which can be mixed with the inferior flours from the softer American wheats to bring them up to standard. In short, the United States buys that hundred million bushels, if it does buy it, simply because the best is none too good for a nation that has developed a palate. That the United States is keen on our best grades of northern wheat is proved by the fact that in spite of freight tolls and custom duties a lot of it keeps dribbling over the line all the time.

Without going into an elaborate argument about the price of wheat in Winnipeg as compared with the price of wheat in Chicago or Minneapolis, it is safe to say that if the United States duty were removed the Canadian farmer would get ten cents a bushel more for his wheat than he does now—that is to say he would get the duty. There is no reason why the United States won't take the duty off except that Canada won't take hers off, too. It is understood that the light still holds out to burn at Washington, and that in spite of the repulse to reciprocity in 1911, the United States continues to welcome mutual concessions which will make food cheaper.

Canada could remove her tariff on American wheat with perfect impunity because Canada is not a wheat importing country. The only thing that prevents is cracker-barrel politics. Canadian wheat must be denied its nearest and dearest market because the interests, and consequently the Government elected by the interests, say so. It is being recalled in the present juncture, that it was the wheat crowd, and the meat crowd that defeated reciprocity—not the men who produce the wheat and the meat, but the men who roll it and grind it and cure it and smoke it and freeze it and squeeze it, for monopolizer's profits.

The war seems not to have altered the Borden Government's intention of making a few millers and packers rich at the expense of the masses. The farmers of the Northwest were deliberately encouraged to increase their wheat acreage this year, the prospect being held out of war prices for a bumper crop. Briefly speaking, that was the "patriotism and production policy," launched by the Borden Government. The farmers were told that Russia was all tied up at the Dardanelles and now was their chance to cash in. And the farmers, though not lacking experience of these fair promises before, took them at their word. Water-sodden year though it was, they produced several million bushels more wheat than they did in 1914.

Much good it does them! The European market goes glimmering.

boundary line and lose their identity as Canadian fish, but no complaint is made. It is much the same with Canadian wheat—identity, or not, it will slip across.

Elaborate Neckwear.

Neckwear is so airy and so elaborate these days that only the very self-assured woman essays to make her own neck fixings. The shops are full of exquisite collars, chemisettes and other neck arrangements, and, though one must pay a good price for a smart bit of neckwear, these flimsy belongings may be laundered very satisfactorily or dry cleaned inexpensively, and it is wiser to own two distinctive and becoming chemisettes, laundering them oneself, than to keep spending pennies for cheaper affairs.

Farmer's Fruit Cake.

Soak three cups of dried apples overnight in warm water. Chop slightly in the morning and simmer two hours in two cupfuls of molasses. Add two well beaten eggs, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of butter, one dessertspoonful of soda and flour enough to make rather a stiff batter. Flavor with nutmeg and cinnamon to the taste. Bake in a quick oven.

PLOWING THE FURROW.

A Lesson of Life From a Mother's Heart to Her Son.

In his book, "My Lady of the Chimney Corner," Alexander Irvine pays tribute to his Irish mother and relates this incident to show how she sought to gird him with resolution for the tasks of the world:

"Ye'll do somethin' for me?"

"Ay, anythin' in th' world."

"Shut yer eyes an' stan' close t' th' table."

I obeyed. She put into each hand a smooth stick with which James had smoothed the soles of shoes.

"Jist for th' now these are th' handles of a plow. Ke'p yer eyes shut right. Ye've seen a man plowin' a field?"

"Ay."

"Think that ye see a long, long field. Ye're plowin' it. Th' other end is so far away ye can't see it. Ye see a wee bit of the furrow, jist a wee bit. Squeeze th' plow handles."

I squeezed.

She took the sticks away and gently pushed me on a stool and told me I might open my eyes.

"That's quare," I said.

"Listen, dear. Ye've put yer han' t' th' plow; ye must niver, niver take it away. All through life ye'll have them plow handles in yer han's, an' ye'll be goin' down th' furrow. Ye'll crack a stone here an' there, th' plow'll stick often, an' things'll be out of gear, but yer in th' furrow all th' time. Ye'll change horses, ye'll change clothes, ye'll change yourself, but ye'll always be in the furrow, plowin', plowin' plowin'. Ye'r God's plowman."

"A plowman who skims th' surface of th' sod strikes no stones, dear, but it's because he isn't plowin' deep."

No Such Thing.

"Isn't your wife, sir, a little addicted to loquacity?"

"Of course, not, doctor! My wife never touches a drop of anything strong."—Baltimore American.

Love is the root of creation; God's essence.—Longfellow.

time of winding may cause considerable variation in the rate in some instances. The winding should not be done jerkily, but steadily and not too rapidly, and its conclusion should be approached carefully to avoid injury to the spring or winding mechanism.

"It is generally regarded as slightly better to wind the watch in the morning than at night, as the large variations of the balance under the tight spring will perhaps give more uniform results with the movements and ja of the watch during the day than the balance wheel were subjected to the lesser tension twelve hours after winding. The difference is, however, not so important as the regular winding of the watch.

"The pocket in which one carries his watch, the size of the pocket and the kind of watch chain or fob used have a more important effect on the uniformity of a watch's rate than is generally realized. In a large pocket the watch is apt to turn to the right or left by various amounts, giving irregular rates, unless one adopts some method of holding it upright. Perhaps the best method to prevent a watch turning in this way, other than actually pinning it in place, is to keep the watch in a chamols or kid watch bag, such as may be obtained from jewelers, of correct size to fit one's pocket. The watch cannot turn in this if of the proper size, and the friction of the bag in the pocket prevents it turning. The bag also protects the watch and keeps it cleaner."

The care of the watch at night when it is not in use is another important item concerning which the bureau of standards states:

"At night or when the watch is not in use it is desirable to leave the watch in the same position as during the day, and preferably in some place where it will not be subject to any great temperature change. If it is desirable to leave the watch in a horizontal position during the night for the sake of compensating any considerable gaining or losing of the watch in the dependent up position during the day the same precaution to avoid marked temperature changes should be observed and the regularity with which such change of position is carried out may be as important as regularity of winding."—Washington Star.

Nothing Precipitate.

"Did you accept him as soon as he proposed?"

"Of course not. I kept him waiting for his answer nearly a whole minute."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Natural Performance.

"That widower seems all broken down."

"Then why doesn't he get repaired?"—Baltimore American.

Appear to know only this—never to fail nor fall.—Epictetus.

Tracing a Thief.

A burglar who broke into an antiquary's shop in Paris was identified by means of a small strip of skin torn from his ear by the broken glass of a showcase. The piece of skin was preserved in a bottle of spirits, and it fitted on to a fresh scar on the man's left ear.

Catty Comment.

"When I have anything to occupy my time, I hate to have a lot of foolish men hanging around me."

"You are never idle, are you, dear?"—Baltimore American.

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WITH REGARD TO CANADA

To the Members of the Canadian Society of New York:

The subscription to the War Relief Fund inaugurated by the members of this Society in September 1914, while generous and substantial, represents only a minority of our membership and but a small fraction of the Canadians, resident in New York City.

You have been informed of the excellent use the committee in charge of the distribution of this fund is making of the money at its disposal, but more money is needed and there is need not only for more money but for more enthusiasm and more true Canadian sentiment.

I have visited within the year practically every section of Canada with the exception of the Maritime Provinces and having related my experiences to my fellow members of the Committee, they have requested me to tell you how the Canadians at home are acting in these days of great deeds and great sacrifices.

A few days ago I was in Kingston, Ontario. There were about four thousand volunteer soldiers stationed in that city, training for duty overseas. In the early morning, about five o'clock, I was awakened by the tramp, tramp, tramp of many feet passing the hotel. I arose quickly and looked into the street. A battalion was passing on its morning "hike" which is a part of the hardening process of training. It was cold and raw. Only a glimmer of the sunrise appeared in the eastern sky. I looked down on these boys marching along with bare hands clasped to their sides and heads well up and my heart filled with pulsing pride that I was of their blood, that I too had been a Canadian farmer boy as raw and as eager as they and that perhaps had the call come in my day I would have marched, training to be a soldier.

Why were these boys marching so earnestly before breakfast?

Martin Ryan told me.

Until a few weeks ago Martin was baggage man at the Railroad Station of a little village on a lake in the wilderness, north of Kingston, where I have been fishing this summer. He was also pitcher of the local baseball team. Martin has a mother, a little old Irish lady of whom he is the chief and support. One day I heard that Martin Ryan had volunteered for a soldier, and the next time I saw him I asked him about it.

"Sure," he told me, "I am leaving to-morrow."

"Put your Mother?" I asked, "What will you do with her?"

"She's going to the City with me," he replied. "I'll be six months in training and when I go she will have all I get."

I looked Martin over thoughtfully. Like his mother he is small but rugged and as I looked into his blue eyes, the boy grew as if touched by a magic wand, and I felt small in his presence.

"What induced you to volunteer?" I asked weekly.

"Well, you see," he replied, "the boys are going through here, a carload or so every day, going down to the war, and at night I couldn't sleep for thinking of them and a voice kept saying to me, 'Martin Ryan you ought to go, Martin Ryan you ought to go,' till I couldn't stand it any longer."

"A voice! Whose voice?" I asked.

stantial citizens was their escort of honor. Then the soldier boys came in broken ranks, many of them arm in arm with the heroic sailors of the Battleship Kent lying in the harbor, more of them with arms around their Father's and Mother's necks, many of them clasped to wives and sweethearts as they walked and every man and woman of us standing along the way with tears running down our cheeks.

Canada had called them from their charming Island home and they were going six thousand miles and more to fight so that liberty, which is the soul of Canada and the soul of the British Empire, should continue to live in this world.

I crossed the Continent on the Canadian Pacific. I saw soldiers in uniform at every little station without exception and I saw them coming in from the branch lines to join the main stream of travel eastward, over the seas to England, to France, to the Dardanelles, to do their bit for Canada.

I have talked with all kinds and conditions of men and women in Canada about this war and there is only one opinion. It is a righteous war and there must be no cessation of effort until the menace of a world dominating power has been effectively destroyed. Men of age, too old to fight, will give their wealth toward that end. Women will work ceaselessly and tirelessly toward that end and the young men will go eastward as fast as the call comes to them, five hundred thousand of them if necessary and I believe more even than that number.

There is no bitterness in Canada against the Germans. You hear no abuse of the enemy. The Canadian people believe that the Germans are obsessed with an insane ambition, that they must be held and bound and cured of their obsession. They want no German land or German wealth. They want only to be let alone to live in close and loving comradeship with the Mother country and the other children of the British Empire, with their good big hearted brother across the line with whom they have not quarrelled in a hundred years and with all mankind.

The Canadians are a people and Canada is a Sovereign State. Germany must recognize that fact and cease forever reaching forth her iron hand, threatening conquest and servility to this proud people.

I have been over thirty years out of Canada. I had never forgotten the land of my childhood and youth, but the sentiment of the soil of the home land was faint in my heart and in my mind. I did not know Canada.

But now it seems to me that I too have had a vision of Canada just as Martin Ryan and those other soldier boys had. I can conceive the spirit of Canada and I glory in her and rejoice in her and am very proud of her.

For if ever a nation on this earth was a clean, virgin nation, strong in her honor and uprightness, proud that she had not stolen even an island in the sea from any other nation and had done no harm in any way to any other people, that nation is Canada. She is young, fair and pure, and she loves liberty and honor so passionately that she calls the best beloved of her sons to fight to the death in defense of the freedom which is vital to her.

Canada is calling not only to the young men at home but to every man born of a Canadian father and mother wherever he may be. She is calling to the members of this Canadian Society of New York with gentle pleadings for she loves this Society

It demands money and a steady supply of it until the war is over and the boys come home if they do come home. But suppose one Canadian soldier does come home to this City of New York and he finds that his wife or his mother has suffered for want of the necessities of life while he has been in the trenches and the Canadians in this city knowing her want did not go to her rescue and supply her needs. I do not like to contemplate the bitterness in that man's heart.

We ought to give. We ought to subscribe some sum each month that we can spare with a little economy to the Relief Fund of this Society and stand by the subscription even if we have to deprive ourselves of many things.

Canada calls us and Canada is a spirit that will live forever in this world. I hope, and we can't afford to affront her for Canada breathed upon us when we were born and Canada will receive many of us into her arms when we are no more. She is our Mother and she is wondrously sweet and beautiful.

FRED W. SHIBLEY.

49 Wall Street, New York.
October 6th, 1915.

ASQUITH IS ILL PREMIER TAKES SOME DAYS' REST

London, Oct. 19.—Premier Asquith has suddenly become ill. His state of health will require withdrawal from public activities at least for a few days.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the following bulletin was issued at Downing street:

"The Prime Minister is suffering from an attack of gastro-intestinal catarrh, which will necessitate a few days of complete rest."

Earlier in the day Mr. Asquith attended meetings of the War Committee and the Cabinet, both of them held in his official residence.

Mr. Asquith was indisposed yesterday, but attended the Cabinet meeting and received a number of visitors during the evening. His condition was so aggravated to-day that he consulted a physician, who ordered him to remain in bed for several days and then take a rest of a few days in the country.

Mr. Asquith was 63 on September 12. He has been regarded as a healthy man. His exercise is chiefly golf.

Gastro-intestinal catarrh, according to a prominent Toronto Physician, is a bowel irritation, sometimes induced by the entrance of a poisonous substance into the intestines. It is not ordinary serious, but this depends altogether upon the cause.

HUGE ALLIED FORCES WILL GO TO SERBIA

London, Oct. 19.—The decision of the entente powers to send large reinforcements to the Balkan front is indicated in a despatch from Athens to-day to the Exchange Telegraph Company. It is said this decision has been communicated to the Greek Government.

This information was conveyed, the correspondent asserts, in the form of

ing as I looked into his blue eyes, the boy grew as if touched by a magic wand, and I felt small in his presence.

"What induced you to volunteer?" I asked weekly.

"Well, you see," he replied, "the boys are going through here, a carload or so every day, going down to the war, and at night I couldn't sleep for thinking of them and a voice kept saying to me, 'Martin Ryan you ought to go, Martin Ryan you ought to go,' till I couldn't stand it any longer."

"A voice! Whose voice?" I asked.

"It was Canada's I guess," Martin replied slowly and he looked dreamily out over the lake.

That is the answer.

I knew that Martin Ryan with the seer vision and hearing of his race had seen and heard aright. Canada had called him and it was Canada who had called all those farmer boys and clerks with blue clenched hands who were tramping through the Kingdom street that morning.

Canada! Beautiful, spiritual, impelling, this boy volunteer conception of her.

In Victoria, British Columbia, in July this summer, I stood bareheaded in the street at eleven o'clock at night and watched a battalion take the steamer for Vancouver to go direct to France. The Highland band marching in the van played the boys to the ship. The home guard of sub-

sue had not stolen even an island in the sea from any other nation and had done no harm in any way to any other people, that nation is Canada. She is young, fair and pure, and she loves liberty and honor so passionately that she calls the best beloved of her sons to fight to the death in defense of the freedom which is vital to her.

Canada is calling not only to the young men at home but to every man born of a Canadian father and mother wherever he may be. She is calling to the members of this Canadian Society of New York with gentle clearness for she loves this Society as a special favorite is loved.

Wherever I went in Canada, all I had to do was to say that I was a member of the Canadian Society of New York to be received as almost an old friend. They all know about the Canadian Society of New York up there and what we are trying to do—to knit closer Canadians and Americans and our brothers overseas.

And just as Canada called to Martin Ryan telling him he ought to go—not that he must go remember, but that he ought to go—just so is she calling to each individual one of us to do our duty. And it seems to me we saw our duty clearly in the first place when we decided to look after the wives and mothers and children of Canadian men in this country who volunteered and went to the war.

That is some contract.

London, Oct. 19.—The decision of the entente powers to send large reinforcements to the Balkan front is indicated in a despatch from Athens today to the Exchange Telegraph Company. It is said this decision has been communicated to the Greek Government.


This information was conveyed, the correspondent asserts, in the form of a friendly note from the British and Russian Ministers at Athens to the Greek Government in which the plans of the entente powers were outlined. The note is said also to have pointed out that the quadruple entente's interpretation of Greece's treaty obligations to Serbia apparently was not in conformity to that of the Greek Government.

Another news agency says the decision to send reinforcements was intimated to Greece on October 17, in which case the reinforcements are probably in addition to the expeditionary force which Italy will send as Italy was not at war with Bulgaria on October 17.

PARKER CATSUP FLAVOR—Both flavors and preserves your catsup and your pickles. For sale in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

NOUVEAU ALLIÉ TURCO WILL GO TO SERBIA

Made in Canada



Made in Canada

The Sextette from LUCIA

The Quartette from RIGOLETTO

Both on one Columbia Record \$1.50

Every person who owns a talking machine wants these two selections—the "Lucia" Sextette, and the "Rigoletto" Quartette.

But, hitherto, one has had to pay anything from \$3 to \$7 to obtain them, but now they may be had on a Columbia Double Disc Record for \$1.50.

This record is equal in every way to the most expensive record on the market, and this is your first opportunity to purchase masterpieces of operatic singing at such a low price.

Call upon the Columbia dealer named below. Ask him to play them to you—also get the Columbia Record list for October. It includes the latest songs and dances.

R. B. ALLEN, Agent,

Market Square, - Napanee, Ontario.

Economy vs. Extravagance

At a time when the average Canadian is squeezing every cent and cutting out the frills to keep down expenses the Lorden Government is going in for extra hired help in a generous, not to say lavish, fashion.

Without much strain on the mind, it is possible to recall at least half a dozen Royal Commissions—which is the big name they give their hired help—who are now being paid to do what is really the Government's work.

Just a few on the top. There is the Davidson Commission whose duty is to follow up, amplify and extend the revelations made before the Public Accounts Committee. The Purchasing Commission which is to cleanse and elevate the business of buying army supplies, and free it from the breath of scandal. The Shell Commission which is to play the shell game for Canada in an honest and efficient manner. The unemployment Commission, which tells the working man that good moves in a mysterious way, but mostly in alternate cycles of seven fat and seven lean years. The Marketing Commission which aims to provide the wheat farmer with kind words in lieu of transportation facilities. The High Cost of Living Commission, which drew up a report but never printed it because it was overshadowed by the high cost of dying in Europe. The Better Terms for British Columbia Indians Commission, whose function is prevent the red man being skinned alive unless the B.C. Government gets it share. The Ferguson Commission, whose mission was to unearth dead Grit sins, ransacking the cemetery, as it were, for the gold fillings. The Georgian Bay Canal Commission, which serves its chief purpose when it links up that amiable philosopher Sanford Evans with a Government job. The — but what's the use of stringing out the list of those present? Suffice it to say that Royal Commissions are almost as prevalent as sausages.

All these Royal Commissions are at work but there is some doubt as to whether they are eating their money. Take the Davidson Commission for example. It consists of one man, a Quebec Judge, Sir Charles Peers Davidson. An opinion grows that for a gentleman whose middle name is Peers he might peer more deeply and widely than the facts appear to indicate. The Davidson Commission is following in the scandals all right, but that is about all. It keeps strictly in the footsteps of the Public Accounts Committee, covers the same ground, and doesn't budge from the middle of the road to see what is behind the hedge. A good and faithful Royal Commission, that won't hurt anybody that hasn't been hurt before.

Reports from British Columbia tend to show that the interesting transaction of the two submarines, purchased in a moment of inspiration by Sir Richard McBride, and billed to Canada at \$1,150,000 is being scrutinized as between gentlemen. Suspicion cannot live in that genial atmosphere. Sir Richard appears and handsomely denies everything. Nobody seems to wish to bring that dignified and beautiful head of early grey hair in sorrow to the grave.

hundred mile journey each way. The first and second times the commissioners went north they used the ordinary palace steamers of the C.P.R. and G.T.R. which pay in the Inside Passage, but on the last visit they make the trip from Victoria on the Union S.S. Co.'s steamer, "Cheloshin", which they chartered for \$350 a day. This charter with side trips, and picnic interludes, will probably run three weeks. Some Charter!

THE LIQUOR QUESTION AND POLITICS

Whatever the final decision of the government on the seven o'clock closing proposal may be, there are a few facts of outstanding interest in connection with the controversy.

1. On April 1st, 1915, during the session of the Ontario Legislature, the government voted down the proposals made by the Opposition that all drinking places should be closed at seven o'clock, eight o'clock, nine o'clock and ten o'clock and on Saturday at one o'clock. The government did close the shops at seven o'clock but left the bars and clubs open.

2. There has been no denial that the Central License Commission after consultation with military authorities recommended to the government the proposal of closing all drinking places at seven o'clock.

3. McGarry and Ferguson, who have always been distrusted by the better class among both Liberals and Conservatives and who have been in the political limelight unfavorably a number of times, are the leaders in the Cabinet against the early closing proposal.

4. All the talk at the time of the commission about the liquor traffic now having been taking out of politics has been proved in the last two weeks to be absolutely untrue. The License Board made a recommendation to the government and if there was no political influence the government would have accepted that recommendation right away. Instead of that, they have delayed and delayed and by their very delay encouraged such a political lobby by the liquor interests against the temperance measure as has not been seen at the Parliament Buildings since the same liquor interests prevented the government from taking any real temperance action at the last session.

THE BITE OF A SNAKE.

How to Tell if It Is Poisonous and the Way to Treat It.

If you should be so unfortunate as to be bitten by a snake and were not quite certain what sort of a snake it was, whether poisonous or of the so called harmless variety, look at the injury. If there are four punctures or even three the chances are that it was not a venomous snake, but if there are only two punctures it is probable you have been bitten by an extremely poisonous snake. While this does not always hold good, as a nonpoisonous snake may have and opportunity to make only two incisions with his four biting teeth, it is best to take no chances at all.

The poisonous snake has but two deadly fangs, generally in the upper jaw. But, no matter what sort of a snake bites you, the head of that snake should wherever possible be kept for identification. If, as is generally the case, the bite is on an extremity, tie one or more ligatures—preferably of broad rubber bands—above the injury, incise deeply, cutting across the nape,

ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN

"Fruit-a-tives" Now Known as Woman's Best Medicine

"FRUIT-A-TIVES," the famous fruit medicine is particularly well suited for the use of women, because of its mild and gentle action and its pleasant taste.

In severe cases of Constipation, Indigestion, Bloating, Sick Headaches, Pain In The Back, Neuralgia, or a General Run-Down Constitution, "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine needed to correct such troubles and restore the sufferer to complete health.

As a tonic, "Fruit-a-tives" is invaluable to purify and enrich the blood and build up strength and vigor.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE CROW.

Despite the Damage He Does He is a Good Scavenger.

In spite of the crow's instinct to feed on the eggs and young of other species (which he shares in common with several other birds), who would really wish to see him quite exterminated, even if it were possible to exterminate so resourceful a fellow?

His destruction to crops is certainly far less than that of the bobolink in the southern rice fields. He is an efficient scavenger, and his destruction of white grubs, cutworms, wireworms and grasshoppers is of great value. Above all, however, his place in our landscape is such that his passing would leave a dreary void.

Winter or summer we are conscious of him against the sky, against the fields or sentinel on a patriarch pine. In the misty mornings of summer when the sun has not yet rolled up the curtains of cloud from the mountains we hear his voice far off in the woods, rousing us from slumber, and when autumn has come and our sugar groves are a glory of crimson he is still there, his distant call floating down sweetly from the upland woods and testifying in some strange way the height of the peaks beyond.—Harper's Magazine.

LAY OF THE NIGHTINGALE.

Why It Stops When the Little Birds Come Out of the Shell.

It is generally assumed that a bird sings because he is happy, but science goes deeper for an explanation of the why and wherefore of the bird's song. Nature's optimistic joy in constructive progress is expressed in the singing of the male birds who charm their mates to further their wooing and continue after eggs are laid to encourage the fulfillment of hatching.

The song stops when the little birds come out of the shell. The nightingale for weeks during the period of nest building and hatching charms his mate and human ears near him with the beautiful music of his love song. But as soon as the little nightingales come from the eggs the song changes

CALL AND PREPARATION OF THE BRIDE CLASS

Spotless Robe of Christ's Righteousness Her Wedding Robe.

The Church a Virgin Espoused to the King's Son—Called From the Father Adam's House—How She is Made Fit for Her Bridegroom—Isaac and Rebecca Types—How Spots Are Removed From the Bridal Robe.



New York, O 3.—Pastor Russell delivered a forceful address here, to-day, on the text, "Heaven O daughter and consider, a incline thine ear. Forget also thine own people a thy father's House; so shall the King greatly desire thy beauty; for He is thy Lord, and worship thou Him."—Psalm 45:10,11.

The Pastor declared that the Forty-fifth Psalm is prophetic, a refers to the Church of Christ, call out during the Gospel Age to be the Bride of Christ. The Prophet pictures the Call of this Age, the term of the Call, and the Bride's preparation for her marriage to the King Son. The exhortation is that those espoused to Christ are to be separate from the world. Hence the injunction, "Forget thine own people and thine father's House." The own people are the human family their father is Adam. All mankind belong to Adam's House, and have natural interest in his inheritance.

The Church, however, have been called out of this condition, and invited to become the Bride, the Lamb's Wife. (Revelation 21:2, 11.) None of the human family could claim to be worthy of this high exaltation; for none could keep God's Law. Our Lord Jesus was the one who could keep it. The Law the full measure of a perfect marriage; and, save Adam, there has never been a perfect man upon earth but our Lord. Having kept the Law, He became Heir of all things and just as a wealthy man might take a beggar for a wife, so our Lord Jesus is to take a Bride from the fallen human family and exalt her. This is the Heavenly Calling of the Gospel Church.

The speaker showed that God calling the Bride for His Son as in the case of Abraham and Isaac. Abraham typified Jehovah; Isaac, our Lord Jesus; and Isaac's bride, Rebecca, the Church. As Abraham sent his servant to seek a bride for Isaac, throughout this Gospel Age God has sent the Message of His grace by the Holy Spirit, to seek a Bride for His Son.

The Terms of Their Covenant Binding.

The special class that God has been gathering out of the world for eighteen centuries to be the Bride Christ have entered into a special covenant with Him. (Psalm 50:5) The terms are full surrender to Him. The Church class must give up the wills to God. This agreement more binding than any earthly marriage contract.

Immediately the Divine promises

cannot live in that genial atmosphere. Sir Richard appears and handsomely denies everything. Nobody seems to wish to bring that dignified and beautiful head of early grey hair in sorrow to the grave.

So far, as can be seen at this distance, the chiefs facts remain unexplained and no satisfactory answer is given to questions like these: Why did Sir Richard telegraph to Ottawa first that the price was to be \$1,050,000, and then send a second telegram raising the ante another hundred thousand? Why was the cheque split two ways? Why, moreover, was \$1,050,000 paid for two bargain counter submarines that Chili turned down at \$750,000? To all these questions, echo answers, why?

At all events only faint replies are made, as for example when Manager Patterson, of the Seattle Drydock and Construction Company, explains that Chili didn't get the boats, because Chili was broke, which is probably news to Chili. Chili declares that she refused the boats because they were better divers than they were swimmers—that is to say when they went down they wanted to stay down, and couldn't be coaxed up short of working tugs and steel cables. But now that Sir Charles Davidson has been down in one of 'em and has come to the top again, the Chilean contention may be held to have been disproved. When a High Court Judge consents to act as Jonah to a tin whale, he must be pretty sure of his return ticket. Out in Victoria they will tell you that the submarines are pretty safe as long as they go down only once at a time—they have to go down three times in succession, before they drown.

Talking of British Columbia and Royal Commissions, reminds one of the Joint Indian Commission, approved by the Dominion and the British Columbia Governments. It is built largely on a sense of humor, is now in its third year, and has already cost the country over \$300,000. One of its members once told me that if it were necessary in the pursuit of better terms for the British Columbia Indians, the Commission would not hesitate to cross the ocean to England and remain at the Savoy Hotel in London, for six months while it looked up state documents, treaties, crown grants, from George the Third and similar matters.

Some men are like that—they go where duty calls and to hell with the expense.

The alleged business of the Commission is to make a valuation of the various Indian reserves, so that the Indians will get as fair a price as they can expect from the white man in event of a sale being made. On this basis the McBride Government purchased the Kitsilano Vancouver reserve for \$350,000, a fraction of its true value. Incidentally, Lawyer Read, one of Attorney General Bowser's friends, picked up \$80,000 by way of commission on the deal. The Kitsilano purchase was subsequently disallowed by the Dominion Government because it had been made without consent from Ottawa, but history says nothing about Lawyer Read's commission. It probably held good. Such work as there was for a lawyer in skinning the guileless red man he did, and its up to him to hang onto the money. The wages of skin is \$80,000.

At present the Joint Commission for Better Terms for the British Columbia part of the province. Better terms for the Indians do not necessarily interfere with old times for the commissioners.

During the last six months they have "con ferred" with the Indian chiefs in the north, three times—a five

ways hold good, as a nonpoisonous snake may have and opportunity to make only two incisions with his four biting teeth. It is best to take no chances at all.

The poisonous snake has but two deadly fangs, generally in the upper jaw. But, no matter what sort of a snake bites you, the head of that snake should wherever possible be kept for identification. If, as is generally the case, the bite is on an extremity, tie one or more ligatures—preferably of broad rubber bands—above the injury. Incise deeply, cutting across the puncture for at least one inch and well beyond the depth reached by the fang. Next wash in running water, manipulating the part to promote free bleeding. If running water is not available suck the wound; then rinse the mouth thoroughly with a solution of potassium permanganate. Now wash the wound well and use in and around it the potassium permanganate solution or inject a 1 to 100 solution of chromic acid, being careful to infiltrate completely not only the wound, but also the surrounding tissues.

Do not give ammonia. Stimulate with small doses of whiskey if indicated, but do not overdose, as more persons have been killed by taking large quantities of whiskey than by snake bite. When positively certain the poison has been removed from the wound loosen cautiously the ligatures, that nearest the heart first, but do not remove them so that they may be again tightened if symptoms recur. In all cases the victim must have the best surgical care. The wound should be packed with antiseptic gauze.—Chicago Tribune.

Reciprocity.

"Dear Harold," with sadness she wrote to her former fiancé, "as you are probably aware, I am to be married to Mr. Anthony the coming month. I shall therefore appreciate it if you will burn all the little notes I sent you, assuring you of reciprocity in regard to those you sent me."

She immediately received this reply: "Dear Dorothy—I shall certainly comply with your request at once. And, incidentally, as your new fiancé holds a few notes of mine I shall deem it a great favor if you will induce him to burn them with the rest."—National Food Magazine.

Education.

Education is not merely the writing of facts on the mind as one writes on a blank slate. It resembles rather the placing of fresh color on canvas on which earlier colors are not dry. The new colors mix with the old. So the diving mind mixes new information with what is already in it, and judges the new in the light of the old.

Inappropriate Garb.

"How are you coming along with your new magazine, the Society Girl?" "All right. But the mailing proposition bothers me." "How's that?" "I don't like to send her out in a wrapper."—Louisville Courier Journal.

A Good Actor.

Patience—So she married an actor? Patrice—Oh, yes! "Was he a good actor?" "Oh, yes; he acted as if he loved her."—Yonkers Statesman.

To apply to others in charity the knowledge one has used against oneself in judgment—this is the hard thing to do.—Mallach.

Nature's optimistic joy in constructive progress is expressed in the singing of the male birds who charm their mates to further their wooing and continue after eggs are laid to encourage the fulfillment of hatching.

The song stops when the little birds come out of the shell. The nightingale for weeks during the period of nest building and hatching charms his mate and human ears near him with the beautiful music of his love song. But as soon as the little nightingales come from the eggs the song changes to a sort of guttural croak, implying anxiety and sense of responsibility.

If the nest and contents were destroyed the nightingale would at once resume his beautiful song to inspire his mate to help him build another nest and start all over again the loving work of being fruitful and multiplying.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Economizing Labor.

Two laborers were engaged to deepen a well which had become dry. One of them sent his mate down into the well while he sat at the top and directed the work. He first ordered the other man to "dig a bit on this side," then "dig a little more on that side," until the latter, tired of both the work and the orders, exclaimed, "You sit up there and use your tongue, while I have to do all the work!" "One man here giving directions," said the man at the top, "can do as much as ten men down there." Thereupon his mate threw down his pick and climbed up beside the other man. "What are you doing here?" inquired the latter. "Two men up here," answered his mate, "can do as much as twenty men down there!"—London Strand.

Skiing on the Water.

The ski is recommended as both a life saving device and a pleasure craft, combining safety with novelty. It cannot sink, makes better speed than a swimmer and does not tire the rider as swimming does. It is more practicable for long distances and can go through water where there is a heavy undertow, as it sits so high in the water that it is not caught in the grip of the undercurrent as the legs of the swimmer are. It doesn't take a long time to master, as the surf board does; requires no skill in balancing and sticking on and has the great advantage of being equipped with a motive power, whereas the ordinary surf board must be pushed and paddled out to sea before it can be ridden in.—Outing.

Where Art Ceases.

All art is a matter of nature or life acted upon by man; a part taken out of its accidental surroundings and given artistic form. At either side of the field of true art is a waste place where art ceases to have beauty. And the waste on the one side is reached when the artist becomes so enamored of life that he forgets to interpret, to give artistic form, and only brings forth a photographic image, while the waste on the other side is reached when the artist perfects his form but forgets to put life into it.—Sheldon Cheney.

The Outdoor Life.

"The doctor says I don't take enough interest in outdoor pastimes." "Are you going to profit by his suggestion?" "Yes, I'm going to sit down and read every word on the sporting page."—Washington Star.

Holy Spirit, to seek a Bride for I Son.

The Terms of Their Covenant Binding.

The special class that God is been gathering out of the world is eighteen centuries to be the Bride Christ have entered into a special covenant with Him. (Psalm 50:1) The terms are full surrender to Him The Church class must give up their wills to God. This agreement more binding than any earthly marriage contract.

Immediately the Divine promise begin to work in this class to w and to do of God's good pleasure. This is a transforming work. (Romans 12:2.) Their body remains unchanged, but they have a new mind. They are New Creatures. (2 Corinthians 5:17.) The things that they loved they now hate; and God's Spirit abounds in them, creating, they become copies of their Redeemer.—Romans 8:29.

In the Hebrew marriage contract if the bride elect was guilty of infidelity to her betrothed, the unfaithfulness was punished by death. If any of the Church class violate their contract and are unfaithful to their Lord, they come under the penalty of the Second Death. This does not mean, however, that they must not make unintentional slips of various kinds. Presumably no child of God living has not made such slips. But when these err, they are privileged to go to the Throne of Heaven Grace to obtain mercy through Christ. As long as they are in the flesh they will need mercy.

Spots on the Robe—How Remove

Then the Pastor explained in detail how the Christian may keep his robe "unspotted from the world." There are two classes of Christians. One class make haste to remove the spots as soon as these are seen; the other class are very careless in this respect. There is but one way to remove a spot from the Christian's robe. He must take the matter to the Throne of Grace; and whatever his sin—whether temper or what when the lapse has been acknowledged, the cleansing merit of Jesus' blood is applied; and the robe is then kept white.—1 John 1: 7-9.

Many Christians do not take the steps. At first they were very careful; but when they found that they were often overtaken by flesh weaknesses, they were so humiliated that they yielded to the temptation remain away from the Mercy-Seat provided for the very purpose cleansing them. Thus they are a living close to the Lord. Such will be disappointed in this Day of Christ for only those who are spotless will the King greatly love and appreciate.

When Horse is Overheated.

Watch your horse. If he stop sweating suddenly or if he breathes short and quick or if his ears droop or if he stands with his legs braced sideways he is in danger of a heat stroke, and needs attention once.

A Strict Party Man.

"Do you promise to love, honor and cherish this woman?" "Yes," said the politician. "Whenever the platform is, I subscribe to it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Expansive.

"Jiggs has a very wide acquaintance." "I know it. I saw him on the street with her the other night."—Buffalo Express.

Nothing can allay the rage of bitter envy.—Claudienne.

ALL AND PREPARATION OF THE BRIDE CLASS

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King's Son—Called From Her
Father Adam's House—How She
is Made Fit for Her Bridegroom
—Isaac and Rebecca Types—How
Spots Are Removed From the
Bridal Robe.



New York, Oct.
3.—Pastor Rus-
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forceful address
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the text, "Hear-
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and consider, and
incline thine ear.
Forget also thine
own people and
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THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Huge receipts
at Minneapolis, Duluth and Winnipeg,
with a promised continued heavy
movement in the northwest thruout
the week did a good deal today to
depress the wheat market here.
Prices closed unsettled 2c to 2 3-8c
net lower at \$1.06 1/4 for December,
and \$1.07 3-8c for May. Other
speculative articles, too, showed
losses—corn 3-4c to 1 1-4c, oats 1 1-8c
to 13-8c and provisions 2 1/4c to 2 3/4c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Fall wheat, bush.....	\$0 85	to \$0 94
* Fall wheat, smutty.....	0 70	0 75
Goose wheat, bush.....	0 80
Barley, feed.....	0 45
Barley, malting, bush.....	0 55
Oats, old, bush.....	0 53
Oats, new, bush.....	0 41	0 43
Rye, bushel.....	0 70	0 80

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq.....	0 32	0 33
Butter, separator, dairy.....	0 29	0 30
Butter, creamery, solids.....	0 30
Eggs, per dozen.....	0 30	0 33
Cheese, new, large, lb.....	0 15 1/2	0 16
Honey, lb.....	0 10	0 11
Honey, comb, dozen.....	2 40	3 00

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Oct. 18.—The Board of
Trade official market quotations:
Manitoba Wheat (New Crop.)
No. 1 northern, \$1.09, track, lake ports,
immediate shipment.
No. 2 northern, \$1.07, track, lake ports,
immediate shipment.

Manitoba Oats.
No. 2 C.W., 45 1/2c, track, lake ports,
October shipment.

American Corn.
No. 2 yellow, 72 1/2c, track, lake ports.

Canadian Corn.
No. 2 yellow, 72 1/2c, Toronto.

Ontario Oats (New Crop.)
No. 2 white, 39c to 40c, according to
freights outside.

No. 3 white, 37c to 38c, according to
freights outside.

Commercial oats, 35c to 37c.

Ontario Wheat.
No. 2 winter, per car lot, 93c to 95c.
Wheat, slightly tough, 87c to 91c.
Sprouted or smutty, 79c to 85c, accord-
ing to sample.

Peas.
No. 2, nominal, per car lots, \$1.00 to
\$1.70.

Barley.
Good malting barley, 53c to 56c, ac-
cording to freights outside.

Feed barley, 49c to 49c, according to
freights outside.

Buckwheat.
Nominal, car lots, 75c.

Rye.
No. 2, nominal, 87c.
Tough rye, 79c to 80c, according to
sample.

Manitoba Flour.
First patents, in jute bags, \$5.75, To-
ronto.

Second patents, in jute bags, \$5.25, To-
ronto.

Strong bakers', in jute bags, \$5.05, To-
ronto.

Ontario Flour (New.)
Winter, \$3.60 to \$4, according to sample,
seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags,
prompt shipment.

Milfeed Flour (New, Delivered.)
Brunt ton, \$22, Montreal freights.
Shorts, per ton, \$24, Montreal freights.
Middlings, per ton, \$25, Montreal
freights.

Good feed flour, per bag, \$1.50, Mont-
real freights.

Hay (New.)
No. 1, per ton, \$16 to \$17.50, track, To-
ronto.

No. 2, per ton, \$13 to \$14, track, To-
ronto.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Oct. 18.—The decline in
prices for wheat at Winnipeg caused a
moderate amount of business for nearby
shipment. There was a better demand
for ocean grain room, and engagements
of several tramp vessels were made for
loading at Portland. The demand from
foreign buyers for oats was good. There
is also a big demand for Manitoba bar-
ley at satisfactory prices. Oats firm
with a good demand for carlots. Flour is
fairly active and firm. Demand for mil-
feed fair. Butter firm. Cheese firm.
Eggs steady. Dressed hogs 25c lower.
Potatoes active and strong.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 18.—Receipts of
live stock at the Union yards were
4,950 cattle, 2,931 hogs, 2,715 sheep,

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act.
A Vegetable Preparation for As-
similating the Food and Regula-
ting the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS - CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerful-
ness and Rest. Contains neither
Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Aloe Senna -
Rheubarb -
Aster Seed -
Licorice -
St. Catharine's Seed -
Worm Seed -
Chestnut Sugar -
Whitewater Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipa-
tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea,
Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-
ness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Facsimile Signature of
Dr. H. H. Pitcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
MONTREAL & NEW YORK

At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria
Always
Bears the
Signature
of
Dr. H. H. Pitcher
In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

MOLECULES AND HEAT.

Why Hot Water Dissolves Most Sub-
stances Quicker Than Cold.

Most housewives know that sugar
will dissolve far more quickly in hot
water than in cold, but very few know
that salt will dissolve in cold water
just as quickly as when the water is
boiling. In this salt is somewhat of
an exception, for most substances dis-
solve much more easily when water is
hot.

The reason for this was a mystery in
the middle ages, and it is only since
the modern knowledge of molecules
that it could be explained.

Heat is nothing more nor less than
an increase in the speed with which
the molecules are revolving. This is
easily seen in molasses. When very
cold it will hardly flow at all, when
warmed it will pour slowly, but when
boiling hot it will pour in a thin sirup
almost as liquid as milk. In the same
way boiling water is more liquid than
cold water.

As dissolving a piece of sugar means
that the sugar enters into the tiny
spaces between the molecules of the
water, the more quickly they are mov-
ing the easier it is for the sugar to get
it. For, it must be remembered, you
can fill a glass to a certain level, and
after that put in two, three or even
four lumps of sugar and the glass will

MAKING MUSIC BOXES.

Great Skill and Meager Pay For the
Experts of Geneva.

One big industry of Geneva, Switzer-
land, is the manufacture of music
boxes. Thousands of men, women and
children are employed in the factories,
one of which was visited by a young
American, who thus writes about the
visit:

An attendant invited him to take a
seat. He did so, and strains of de-
lightful music came from the chair.
He hung his hat on a rack and put his
traveling staff in the stand. Music
came from both rack and stand. He
wrote his name in the visitors' register,
and on dipping his pen in the ink the
music burst forth from the instand.

The manager of the factory explain-
ed the process of making music boxes,
a business which requires patience and
nicety.

The different parts are made by men
who are experts in those parts, and
they do nothing else year in and year
out.

The music is marked on the cylinder
by a man who has served several years
of apprenticeship. Another man in-
serts in the marked places pegs which
have been filed to a uniform length.
The comb or set of teeth which strikes
the pegs and makes the sound is ar-
ranged by a man who does nothing

The Terms of Their Covenant Binding.

The special class that God has been gathering out of the world for thirteen centuries to be the Bride of Christ have entered into a special covenant with Him. (Psalm 50:5.) The terms are full surrender to Him. The Church class must give up their sins to God. This agreement is one binding between any earthly marriage contract.

Immediately the Divine promises begin to work in this class to will do to do of God's good pleasure. This is a transforming work. (Romans 12:2.) Their body remains unchanged, but they have a new mind. They are New Creatures. (2 Corinthians 5:17.) The things that once they loved they now hate; and as God's Spirit abounds in them increasingly, they become copies of our Redeemer.—Romans 8:29.

In the Hebrew marriage contract, the bride elect was guilty of infidelity to her betrothed, the unfaithfulness was punished by death. So any of the Church class violate their contract and are unfaithful to our Lord, they come under the penalty of the Second Death. This does not mean, however, that they might make unintentional slips of various kinds. Presumably no child of God living has not made such slips. It is when these err, they are privileged to go to the Throne of Heavenly Father to obtain mercy through Christ. As long as they are in the sin they will need mercy.

Stains on the Robe—How Removed.

Then the Pastor explained in detail how the Christian may keep his robe "unstained from the world." There are two classes of Christians. The first class make haste to remove these stains as soon as these are seen; the second class are very careless in this respect. There is but one way to remove a stain from the Christian's robe. He must take the matter to the Throne of Grace; and whatever sin—whether temper or whatever—the lapse has been acknowledged, the cleansing merit of Jesus' blood is applied; and the robe is thus kept white.—1 John 1: 7-9.

Many Christians do not take these stains. At first they were very careful; but when they found that they were often overtaken by fleshly weaknesses, they were so humiliated at they yielded to the temptation to main away from the Mercy-Seat provided for the very purpose of cleansing them. Thus they are not standing close to the Lord. Such will be disappointed in this Day of Christ; for only those who are spotless will be King greatly love and appreciate.

When Horse is Overheated.

Watch your horse. If he stops eating suddenly or if he breathes short and quick or if his ears droop or if he stands with his legs braced leways he is in danger of a heat or a stroke, and needs attention at once.

A Strict Party Man.

"Do you promise to love, honor and cherish this woman?" "Yes," said the politician. "What is the platform is, I subscribe to it." Louisville Courier-Journal.

Expansive.

"Jiggs has a very wide acquaintance." "I know it. I saw him on the street the other night."—Buffalo Express.

"Nothing can allay the rage of biting fury."—Claudianus.

Several tramp vessels were made for loading at Portland. The demand from foreign buyers for oats was good. There is also a big demand for Manitoba barley at satisfactory prices. Oats firm with a good demand for carlots. Flour is fairly active and firm. Demand for mill-feed fair. Butter firm. Cheese firm. Eggs steady. Dressed hogs 25c lower. Potatoes active and strong.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 18.—Receipts of live stock at the Union yards were 4,950 cattle, 2,931 hogs, 2,715 sheep, and 220 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Best butchers' cattle at \$7 to \$7.50; good at \$6.50 to \$7; medium at \$6 to \$6.50; common at \$5.50 to \$6; light steers and heifers at \$4.75 to \$5.50; choice cows at \$6.25 to \$6.50; good cows at \$5.50 to \$6.10; medium cows at \$5 to \$5.50; common cows at \$4.50 to \$5; canners and cutters at \$3.25 to \$4.25; light bulls at \$4.10 to \$4.60; heavy bulls at \$5 to \$7.

Stockers and Feeders.

Extra choice feeders, 900 lbs., \$6.25 to \$6.50; good feeders, 550 to 900 lbs., at \$6 to \$6.25; good stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., at \$5.50 to \$6; stockers, 600 to 700 lbs., at \$5 to \$5.50; common stockers steers and heifers at \$4 to \$4.75; yearlings, 600 to 650 lbs., at \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Milkers and Springers.

Choice milkers and springers at \$90 to \$100; good cows at \$70 to \$85; common cows at \$45 to \$65.

Veal Calves.

Choice veal calves at \$9.50 to \$11; good at \$8 to \$9; medium at \$6.50 to \$8; common at \$5.50 to \$6.50; grass at \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Light sheep at \$5 to \$6.50; heavy sheep at \$5.50 to \$7; lambs at \$3.55 to \$5.80; cull lambs at \$7 to \$7.75.

Selects, weighed off cars, \$9.65 to \$9.90; fed and watered, \$9.50; f.o.b., \$9.15; 50c is being deducted for heavy, fat hogs and thin, light hogs; \$2.50 off for sows and \$4 off for stags from prices paid on selects.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

MONTREAL, Oct. 18.—At the Montreal Stock Yards, west end market, a weaker feeling developed for butchers' cattle today and prices generally scored a decline of 25c per 100 pounds, as compared with those paid a week ago, which was attributed to the continued large supplies coming forward here, and the fact that the offerings in the Toronto market today amounted to 5000 head, which also had a depressing effect in this market. The demand from local butchers and packers was fairly good for the best stock and sales of full loads of choice steers were made at \$7.25, and good at \$6.75, while small lots of picked steers of the former grade brought \$7.50 and the latter \$7 per cwt. The trade in canning stock continues active, but prices were 10c to 35c per cwt. down, round lots selling at \$3 to \$3.40. Bulls sold at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.

There was no further change in the conditions of the market for lambs. Supplies were smaller than a week ago, for which there was a good demand. Ontario stock brought \$8 to \$8.25, and Quebec \$7.50 to \$7.75 per cwt.

Grass-fed calves were in good demand at 4c to 7c per pound. Good to choice milk-fed calves sold at from 3c to 9c per pound.

Hogs weaker, 50c to 60c per cwt. lower. Demand is fairly good for selected lots at \$9.65 to \$9.75, while rough mixed lots sold at \$9 to \$9.25; sows at \$6.75 to \$7.75, and stags at \$4.82½ to \$4.97½ per cwt., weighed off cars.

Butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do. medium, \$6.25 to \$7; do. common, \$4.50 to \$5.50; canners, \$3 to \$4.25; butchers' cattle, choice cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; do. medium, \$5.25 to \$6; do. bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.25; milkers, choice, each, \$85 to \$90; do. common and medium, each, \$75 to \$80; springers, \$65 to \$70.

Sheep, ewes, \$5 to \$5.25; bucks and culls, \$4.25 to \$4.75; lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.25. Hogs, off cars, \$9.65 to \$9.75.

Man's Advantage.

One advantage a man has is that whenever he wants anything in the house he can always call to his wife and she'll tell him just where it is, but when a woman wants anything herself she has to hunt for it.—Detroit Free Press.

Its Class.

"So old Billings, supposed to be so rich, did not leave a cent to his pretty young widow."

"No; hers was indeed a dead loss."—Baltimore American.

warmed it will pour slowly, but when boiling hot it will pour in a thin sirup almost as liquid as milk. In the same way boiling water is more liquid than cold water.

As dissolving a piece of sugar means that the sugar enters into the tiny spaces between the molecules of the water, the more quickly they are moving the easier it is for the sugar to get it. For, it must be remembered, you can fill a glass to a certain level, and after that put in two, three or even four lumps of sugar and the glass will be no fuller than before.

The reason for this is shown by merely thinking of the process on a large scale. Suppose a bowl were filled full of marbles. You could pour a lot of bird shot into it without making the marbles rise any higher in the bowl. The shot would be filling in all the little cracks between the marbles, and if you stirred the marbles slowly the shot would little by little find its place. That is like the sugar in cold water.

But if the marbles were being whirled around rapidly the shot would rapidly fill every place and the bowl would be full of shot. Yet the marbles would not be any higher in the bowl. Then, after all that, you could pour water into the bowl and it would get into the small spaces between the round shot, and still the marbles would not be any higher in the bowl.

It is in this way that substances which have been dissolved find their way into the liquids into which they have been dissolved.—New York American.

A Luxurious Poorhouse.

Morden college, Blackheath, is the most luxuriously equipped almshouse in existence. Admission is strictly limited to merchants who have fallen on evil times. Mere clerks are not eligible, candidates being required to prove that they have been in a large way of business for themselves. Each member of the college draws a yearly allowance of £110 and on admission receives £25 worth of furniture for his two rooms, unless he prefers to bring his own. There are well trained men servants, and to every three members one maid servant is allotted. Members must attend a certain number of chapel services and be in by 11 o'clock at night if they come in at all, but there is no other restriction on their liberty, and they can go away for weeks at a time if they choose.—London Chronicle.

a business which requires patience and nicety.

The different parts are made by men who are experts in those parts, and they do nothing else year in and year out.

The music is marked on the cylinder by a man who has served several years of apprenticeship. Another man inserts in the marked places pegs which have been filed to a uniform length. The comb or set of teeth which strikes the pegs and makes the sound is arranged by a man who does nothing else. The cylinder is then revolved to see that every peg produces a proper tone.

The most delicate work of all is the revising of each peg. It is done by a workman who has a good ear for music. He sees that each peg is in its proper place and bent at the correct angle.

When the instrument is in its case an expert examines it to see that the time is perfect and good.

The best workmen—those who mark the cylinder and adjust the pegs—earn \$1.80 a day, after serving an apprenticeship of ten or twelve years. An ordinary workman earns \$1 a day.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Naming a City.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer we learn that the modern spelling of the name of the city is due to the error of a type manufacturer who sent to the Cleveland Herald, in 1831, a new set of type which was too "fat," as printers say. In other words, too wide to allow the heading of the paper to be spelled in the old and correct way. As the correction of the mistake was a matter of about ten weeks, so slow were the transportation facilities of those days, the printer suggested that the first "a" be left out of the name. It was done, and thus the town received a new name.

"Flowery" Names.

Many of the Chinese names are of a "flowery" character. The Chinese minister at Washington for many years was Wu Ting Fang, a name which signifies "fragrant place." The name of the minister to England at the same time was Lo Feng Lo, meaning "a rich harvest," while the name of the contemporary minister to France, Yu Keng, signified "much gold." The regular name for a little Chinese girl baby is "My thousand ounces of gold."

The Reliable Match---

Match it with any other match and you will see that the quality of the DOMINION is unmatched.....



The Dominion Match Co., Limited, Deseronto, Ont.
W. S. MORDEN, President. C. J. ANDERSON, Manager.

Farm and Garden

HAYMAKING IN BAD WEATHER.

Hay Caps the Only Recourse When Clouds Are Heavy.

An up to date adage for the meadow would run something like this, "Make good hay whether the sun shines or not," says a contributor to the Country Gentleman. The rule is to cut alfalfa when the new shoots start from the crowns of the plants. But whether you follow this rule or start the mower when the field is in full bloom you cut alfalfa and clover and other forage when it is ready and not when the weather is ready.

The question is how to make hay when the crop is ready and the weather isn't. The use of hay caps is the only recourse that will enable the farmer to make good hay while the clouds flirt with the mowing machine.

A forty inch square of heavy sheeting costs about 15 cents when the ma-



HAY CAPS.

terial is bought by the bolt. The squares can be fitted with brass eyelets at the corners and fastened to the ground with pegs and strings. Better than pegging is to weigh each corner with a piece of scrap iron—old horse-shoes are good. A stone or a disk shaped chunk of concrete can be used at each corner by making a pocket and securing it with rivets or sewing the flap with strong thread. The caps must be carefully dried out after using. If waterproofed with linseed oil or some tannin compound they will last longer.

A forty inch hay cap will protect a haycock containing approximately eighty pounds of hay. The same caps can be used at least five times each season by cutting a small quantity of grass at a time, and they ought to last five years. Thus each cap may be used twenty-five times at a cost of about 25 cents, and during its lifetime it will protect a ton of hay.

As choice hay—air cured and not sun

APPLE BORER CONTROL.

Means by Which Orchardists May Rid Their Trees of This Pest.

Prepared by the United States department of agriculture.]

"Worming" and painting the trunks of the trees are recommended to owners of apple orchards as efficient methods of dealing with the round headed apple tree borer. A heavy application of some paint that will not injure the trees, but will remain in an unbroken coat on the bark for two or three months, is effective in preventing the female from laying her eggs in the tree and greatly reduces the amount of worming, or the removal of the insects with a knife and wire, that must be done.

The round headed apple tree borer, the most destructive of a number of similar pests, lays its eggs in or under the bark of apple trees. After hatching the larvae feed upon the inner bark and wood to such an extent that the tree is seriously weakened or killed. The pest is found over the whole of the eastern portion of the United States and as far west as Nebraska, Kansas and New Mexico. In addition to fruit trees, it feeds on service, wild crab and mountain ash trees, which makes it advisable for orchardists to remove these varieties for a distance of at least a hundred yards from their orchard.

The female lays her eggs one at a time in an incision she has made in the bark, usually just above the surface of the ground. About fifteen or twenty days later the eggs hatch and the larvae appear. When full grown these are nearly an inch and a half in length. They first attack the inner bark, eating out broad, more or less circular galleries and thrusting out through small holes in the bark castings, which form little heaps of reddish wood fragments around the base of the tree. During the winter the borers are quiescent, but early in the following spring they attack the solid wood, while some of them work their way up the trunk. These last spend one more winter in the tree and then, having passed through the pupae stage, dig their way out and emerge as adult beetles.

Ordinarily the beetle lives about forty or fifty days. It is about three-fourths of an inch in length, light brown in color above, with two broad white bands joined in front, extending the full length of the back; the under parts and front of the head are white. The females rarely fly any considerable distance, so that if the immediate vicinity of an orchard can be kept free from them there is little danger of a serious infestation.

The most common method of ridding an orchard of these pests is to cut away the bark sufficiently to trace the burrows made by the borer. A hooked wire is then inserted into the burrow and the insect pulled out. If made with care the wound in the tree caused by this process will heal readily. The castings at the base of the tree serve as an indication of the presence of the borers. Where the burrows are curved or obstructed in some way so that the wire cannot be inserted, cotton batting dipped in carbon bisulphide should be inserted and the hole then plugged with moist earth. The gas from the carbon bisulphide will penetrate all parts of the burrow and kill the borer.

In addition to worming, as this process is called, paint is often used to prevent the beetles laying their eggs. Pure white lead and raw linseed oil, mixed

SPRAY LATE POTATOES.

It is an old story to most potato growers that the tuber cannot be at its best development and of highest quality unless the vine can mature. The tuber is a part of the vine—an enlarged underground stem. If the vine should die prematurely the tuber is of necessity unripe or "green" and cannot finish its growth. Thus potatoes which grow on plants that are destroyed or injured by blight are not unlike green apples in quality. They cannot be "mealy" or of highest quality because they never finished growing. This makes clear one necessity for spraying late potatoes which many farmers do not consider. We must keep the vines growing as late as possible in order to have matured or high quality potatoes. The earlier varieties are usually eaten early, but the late varieties make up the winter supply, when good quality is most desired. Thus we see the need of full spraying with Bordeaux mixture in order to hold off the blight and give the plant a better chance to mature.

THE CALOSOMA BEETLE.

For to the Gypsy Moth and Imported to Combat it.

The calosoma beetle, which was introduced into New England in order to combat the gypsy moth, is declared by entomologists in the United States department of agriculture to have firmly established itself in its new environment.

The first of these green beetles was sent from Europe in 1905. Between then and 1910 a little over 4,000 of the insects were shipped to this country. They have multiplied and spread with extraordinary rapidity and are now so abundant that many people in New England are familiar with their appearance and habits.

Investigations show that these insects, both as beetles and as larvae, consume enormous quantities of the gypsy moth larvae. They are able to climb the trees upon which their prey are feeding and are most active during the periods when the gypsy moths are abundant. The calosoma beetle, in fact, seems to be admirably adapted in every way to destroying the gypsy moth. It is not apparently injured by the wilt disease which is so prevalent in its prey, and neither is it apparently affected by the sprays used to control the gypsy moth. At the present time it is regarded as the most important of the natural enemies of this widespread pest.

For Broody Hens.

A popular method of discouraging "sitters" is to place the "broody" in a coop by herself supplied with a slatted bottom. This can be an inexpensive affair and when set above the ground allows no opportunity of building nests or of sitting with any degree of comfort. The circulation of air from the bottom also acts as a deter-

Making the Little Farm Pay

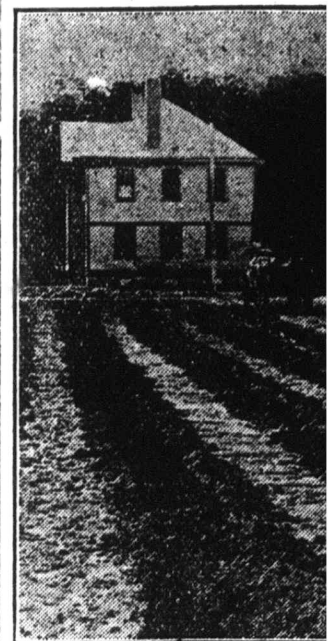
By C. C. BOWSFIELD

Modern dairy owners having come by means of silage the disastrous effects of summer drought it is worth while for all farmers to take the question of irrigation.

This country is fast reaching level of \$200 land, and every age that can aid in making the high priced farms pay must receive attention. Irrigation is not commonly derstood by farmers living east of Rocky mountains, and they have looked upon its marvelous results as something belonging exclusively to the frontier. The fact is, however, a regular water supply is needed on every farm and in the absence of a public system of irrigation individual or co-operation is called for.

There is no surer method of making a farm pay than to irrigate it. Budlong place of 700 acres in O county, Ill., is both watered and drained by means of the drainage canal and the system pays well in the enormous crops of vegetables which regularly produced.

Water from the drainage canal pumped into ditches which border big farm. When these ditches are the water flows through ordin



AN IRRIGATED SMALL FARM.

drainage tile to all parts of the property, and crops are thus supplied with moisture through the roots instead from the surface. To drain the field after a heavy rain or when enough water has been supplied it is only necessary to open gates and allow the water to empty into the canal.

In thousands of cases farmers have ponds or streams can have cheap and effective irrigation systems on the Budlong plan. Others build small reservoirs or dams on highest part of their farms and gate either by surface ditches through tiling. The expense

Use waterproofed with linseed oil or some tentmaker's compound they will last longer.

A forty inch hay cap will protect a haycock containing approximately eighty pounds of hay. The same caps can be used at least five times each season by cutting a small quantity of grass at a time, and they ought to last five years. Thus each cap may be used twenty-five times at a cost of about 25 cents, and during its lifetime it will protect a ton of hay.

As choice hay—air cured and not sun bleached—is worth from \$3 to \$10 more a ton than hay that has been rained on, 25 cents a ton seems pretty cheap insurance.

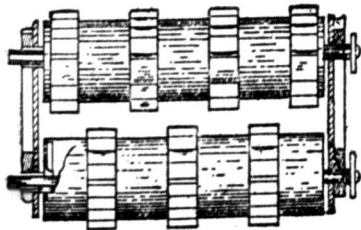
In making hay from heavy forage crops, like clover, alfalfa, soy beans, and so on, the use of hay caps is almost as necessary as the hay loader, the harpoon and other modern devices.

Enemies of Field Mice.

Field mice have many enemies other than the farmer, but the numbers of their enemies unfortunately are not generally appreciated or some of them would not be so thoughtlessly killed. Among their enemies are coyotes, wildcats, foxes, badgers, raccoons, opossums, skunks, weasels, shrews and the domestic cat and dog. Among their bird enemies are included nearly all hawks and owls, storks, ibises, herons, cranes, gulls, shrikes, cuckoos and crows. Among their reptile foes are blacksnakes and bullsnakes. Of all these enemies the owl is probably the most destructive, and none of the American owls, unless it be the great horned owl, is to be classed as other than useful to the farmer in keeping the premises free from both house and field mice.

Self Feeder For Thrasher.

Those of us who have stood up in front of a separator cylinder and clawed in the wheat or oat bundles from left and right through a long August day will be interested in a new type of self feeder recently patented by a Minnesota thrasher man. This device does away with the band cut-



ters as well as the machine feeder. This is but one of a dozen or more patents issued in a short time on similar claims. The operation of a thrasher is becoming more and more a question of mechanical ability. — Farm Progress.

Liming Clover Land.

According to a recent announcement of the Massachusetts station, liming soil increases the size of clover plants and the percentage of nitrogen in them no matter whether the clover is grown on soils without an application of nitrogen or supplied with sulphate of ammonia. There was a marked increase in the ability of the plant to gather nitrogen where lime had been applied. It is further concluded that sulphate of iron and sulphate of aluminum are very harmful to the roots of clover plants. Carbonate and hydrate of lime neutralize these injurious properties, however.

castings at the base of the tree serve as an indication of the presence of the borers. Where the burrows are curved or obstructed in some way so that the wire cannot be inserted, cotton batting dipped in carbon bisulphide should be inserted and the hole then plugged with moist earth. The gas from the carbon bisulphide will penetrate all parts of the burrow and kill the borer.

In addition to worming, as this process is called, paint is often used to prevent the beetles laying their eggs. Pure white lead and raw linseed oil, mixed rather thick, will not injure the trees, and when applied to young, smooth bark will form a protective coat during the egg laying season. It is probable that this is a more effective method than wrapping the trees with building paper, cotton batting, cloth or other materials sometimes used for this purpose. Before painting, however, the earth should be removed from the base of the tree for a depth of from three to four inches. The surface of the trunk thus exposed should be first scraped and painted and the earth then replaced. This is necessary, for the beetle sometimes lays her eggs under instead of above the ground.

Selection of Good Seed Corn.

Demonstration work with corn conducted at the New Jersey station has clearly shown the value of securing good seed. During the past two years the seed has been the cause of difference in yield of five to twenty bushels an acre and even more in several tests.

The first point to consider in selecting seed corn is maturity. As corn must be acclimated to a region before the best results can be obtained, it is not wise to use seed from another locality, even that grown in another section of the state. It is better to secure seed from a neighbor producing the best corn in the community.

It is difficult in New Jersey to produce good seed corn because each farmer produces a different variety or a different strain of the same variety. Another important factor in selection is a pure strain. This may easily be determined by the color of each ear and the color of individual grains in each ear. Other points to be considered are size and shape of the ear, straightness of rows, length of kernel, variety of kernel as shown by the germ and color of cob.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Be cautious in feeding very hot or tired horses.

Don't feed too much hay to your horses. Such feeding is an injury to the horse.

Moldy feed of any kind may be dangerous, especially moldy cornstalks or any corn products.

The idle horse requires skill and judgment in feeding, just as much as the hard working horse.

Cattle and sheep are likely to bloat on clover pasture if the clover is damp from the dew or a warm rain.

For bloat tap a sheep or cow in the left flank, well forward. Keep a trocar handy and know how to use it.

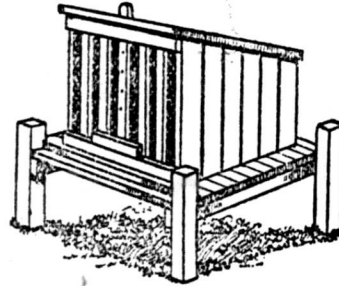
A barrel of water in the hay or grain field and a pail to each horse at about 10 o'clock on a hot day and again at about 3 o'clock is not only kindness, but a measure of safety for the horse.

—Dr. M. H. Reynolds, Chief, Veterinary Division, University Farm, St. Paul.

is regarded as the most important remedy for the natural enemies of this widespread pest.

For Broody Hens.

A popular method of discouraging "sitters" is to place the "broody" in a coop by herself supplied with a slatted bottom. This can be an inexpensive affair and when set above the ground allows no opportunity of building nests or of sitting with any degree of comfort. The circulation of air from the bottom also acts as a deter-



rent against broodiness. The illustration gives a good idea of what is meant by a slatted bottom coop. To put in operating condition drive four posts into the ground, with each pair connected by cross bearers. To these lath should be nailed from one and one-quarter to one and one-half inch apart. Place coops so the lath will run from left to right, as shown in cut.

Advantages of Lespedeza.

Lespedeza perpetuates itself on the land by the annual seed crop. If the crop is harvested quite early, a second growth makes a crop of seed. If harvested late seed are matured before harvest and scattered on the land in harvesting.

No hay crop allows such a wide period of time in which harvesting may be done. The harvest season may extend from late August to late October, including hay and seed crop. In fact, new lespedeza begins to come into local markets in late July. Such early cutting, however, will not yield a large crop, although the quality is excellent, as there are no leafless stems. While, under favorable seasons, a second cutting may be secured, it will be short, either for seed or for hay, and should continued dry weather follow such early cutting, the stand may be seriously damaged. It is not improbable that with a better understanding of the plant two cuttings will be made per season, when the most favorable conditions of growth prevail.

Lespedeza cures very quickly, since the stems are very small and contain a low per cent of water. Probably no other hay plant is so easily and quickly cured.

It enriches the soil.

The hay is rich in protein, and is relished by all live stock, and there is no waste in feeding it, as all the stems are consumed.

Which?

Bacon—Ever notice how long a woman is in coming to the point? Egbert—Do you mean when she's telling a story or sharpening a lead pencil?—Yonkers Statesman.

Man, if you are anything, walk alone and talk to others. Do not hide yourself in the chorus.—Epictetus.

SHILOH
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

erty, and crops are thus supplied with moisture through the roots instead from the surface. To drain the far after a heavy rain or when enough water has been supplied it is only necessary to open gates and allow the ditches to empty into the canal.

In thousands of cases farmers who have ponds or streams can have cheap and effective irrigation system on the Budlong plan. Others can build small reservoirs or dams on the highest part of their farms and let the water either by surface ditches through tilling. The expense varies from \$1,000 to \$3,000 on many farms for constructing a suitable reservoir. Dainties are needed, a way, and this item of expense is not to be charged entirely to irrigation. Where a pond or other body of water is so situated that a stream can run to the highest point in a field irrigation becomes a simple matter, or water can be pumped into ditches furrows the proposition is easily and cheaply handled. Light furrows about eight or ten feet apart will serve to carry the water through the fields down the slopes. This plan requires that the furrows be kept full until the ground is thoroughly soaked. In a time of drought this operation is to be repeated from time to time. In surface irrigation it is important that the soil be well cultivated as soon as the water has been absorbed to prevent the formation of destructive crusts.

It is reasonable to construct small reservoirs at high points on a farm. Generally it will pay to construct concrete bottom. Ditches or furrows leading from this irrigate the crops the simplest and cheapest manner known to man. The matter of keeping the reservoir supplied is one that each farmer can study out to suit his own circumstances. In some cases windmill will serve the purpose, or small engine can be used for pumping the water. These are cheap methods but they are practicable and enable the landowner to regulate the moisture which his crops require.

There is no doubt but that a simple form of irrigation will pay any farmer. Crops are doubled in extent and improved in quality by a regular water supply, which is best worked in connection with a drainage system.

Lay by Corn Absolutely Clean.

Some plow the middles, but do little plowing near the corn. While it is important to clean the middle there is no work which will take the place of good plowing near enough to corn to destroy all the grass. A plow is the implement for grass destruction, but after all that can be done with it there may be here a there some hoeing to do. When the corn is laid by as to plowing the field should go immediately over the field and destroy every weed and every sprig of grass which may have been left. The rule on every farm should be to lay by the corn absolutely clean.

A Dark Hour Friend.

Jimson—Oh, yes; I knew old Simson. He was a good sort. He did a very kind action once for me when the clouds were dark and threatening and the world looked so black. Pimston—What did he do? Jimson—He lent me an umbrella.—Boston Globe.

Safety First at Sea.

In nautical parlance the phrase "Three L's" means "Lead, latitude and lookout," these being the chief things to be considered in keeping ship from running aground.

Making the Little Farm Pay

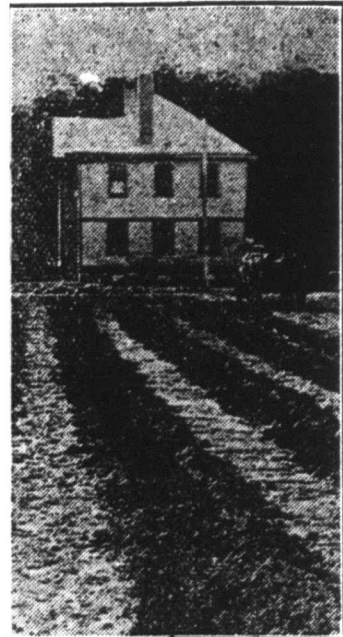
By C. C. BOWSFIELD

Modern dairy owners having overcome by means of silage the disastrous effects of summer drought it is now worth while for all farmers to take up the question of irrigation.

This country is fast reaching the level of \$200 land, and every agency that can aid in making the higher priced farms pay must receive attention. Irrigation is not commonly understood by farmers living east of the rocky mountains, and they have looked upon its marvelous results as something belonging exclusively to the frontier. The fact is, however, a regulated water supply is needed on every farm, and in the absence of a public system of irrigation individual or co-operative action is called for.

There is no surer method of making a farm pay than to irrigate it. The Budlong place of 700 acres in Cook county, Ill., is both watered and drained by means of the drainage canal, and the system pays well in the enormous crops of vegetables which are regularly produced.

Water from the drainage canal is pumped into ditches which border the big farm. When these ditches are full the water flows through ordinary



AN IRRIGATED SMALL FARM.

drainage tile to all parts of the property, and crops are thus supplied with moisture through the roots instead of from the surface. To drain the farm after a heavy rain or when enough water has been supplied it is only necessary to open gates and allow the ditches to empty into the canal.

In thousands of cases farmers who have ponds or streams can have a heap and effective irrigation system in the Budlong plan. Others can build small reservoirs or dams on the highest part of their farms and irrigate either by surface ditches or through tiling. The expense will range from \$1,000 to \$3,000 on ordi-

AUTUMN COMFORT.

Serviceable Coat to Replace the Silk Sweater.



A NEW DESIGN.

This rough and ready coat supplants summer's light wraps, contrasting their frivolity with its mannish correctness. This belt appears to take the normal line—and keep it.

A CRETONNE COAT.

How to Make One at Home That Looks Smart.

The girls at a summer resort where everybody knows everybody else are, as a rule, very clannish and dress as much alike as peas. The minute one of their number appears wearing something a little out of the ordinary it is the signal for every other girl to get the same thing, with a slight modification perhaps.

Instead of resenting the fact that you are "copied," you "sort o' swell up with pride" that they like your hat, frock or coat well enough to want others like it.

When I first noticed this fact I resolved to be the exception to the rule and not be a "copy cat," but this year my resolution was broken. The cause of my fall from grace was Olive Howell's cretonne coat.

She wore it one evening to the Campbells' lawn party over a white lingerie frock, and it seemed such a practical summery garment and so simply made that I just couldn't resist the temptation to duplicate it.

Mother bought a generous supply of cretonne and chintz before we came here to redecorate the cottage, and there were yards and yards left. So I had a vision of Cicely "togged out" in a coat made from the leavings of the blue guest room, and I made one from the scraps left from the hangings and cushions in mother's room.

Olive lent us her coat to use as a pattern, and we soon had ours well under way. It had to be cut rather

MORE USES FOR FRESH VEGETABLES.

Vegetable Chowder.—Cut three thick slices of salt pork into dice shaped pieces and fry a nice brown. Chop three large onions fine, and add to the pork while frying, stirring often so they will not burn. Put six quarts of hot water in a deep agate pot. Put the pork, pork fat and onions in the pot containing the water. Then add one-half cupful of barley and three large potatoes, chopped fine, one teaspoonful of thyme, salt and pepper to taste, one-half can of tomatoes, one tablespoonful of lard and 5 cents' worth of soup greens all chopped fine. Boil four hours, stirring often. To convert the above into clam chowder add three bunches of soft shelled clams, chopped fine, with the liquor that comes with them, to the vegetable chowder and boil all together.

Cream of Asparagus Soup.—Cut off the tips of a bunch of asparagus. Cut the rest of the stalks in half inch pieces and cover with water. Add a small onion and a sprig of celery and simmer for an hour and a half. Half an hour before taking from the fire add the tips in a little cheesecloth bag or small wire strainer. When the hour and a half is up remove the tips and put the rest of the asparagus through a vegetable press. Heat and thicken with flour and butter rubbed together—a tablespoonful of each to each cupful of asparagus stock. Then add to the same amount of hot milk and serve with the asparagus tips in it. Season with paprika and salt.

BABY'S COAT.

To Replace Linen Sacks Chill Afternoons.



BABY'S COMFORT.

This small coat is unlined, intended for the first coolish days ahead. The texture is cashmere, and any babyish shade may be chosen. Collar and cuffs are finished with not too much hand

Constipation—the bane of old age is not to be cured by harsh purgatives; they rather aggravate the trouble. For a gentle, but sure laxative, use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They stir up the liver, tone the nerves and freshen the stomach and bowels just like an internal bath.



CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS



Woman's best friend.

From girlhood to old age, these little red health restorers are an unfailing guide to an active liver and a clean, healthy, normal stomach. Take a Chamberlain's Stomach Tablet at night and the sour stomach and fermentation, and the headache, have all gone by morning. All druggists, 25c., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto 12

SYSTEM SCORES.

Suggestions About Planning Work to Avoid Drudgery.

CERTAIN HOUSEHOLD TRICKS.

The Principles "Don't Dawdle" and "Let Your Head Save Your Heels" Applied to Housework Establishes Routine Without Lessening Comfort.

How best to arrange one's work that the minimum of time and strength may produce the maximum of comfort is a problem solvable only by system. All work becomes much easier if it follows a routine enabling one to turn from duty to duty without stopping to think what comes next or how to do it. The two rules of the old New England housekeeper who thought of little else but housekeeping are as good today as they were fifty years ago—"Don't dawdle," "Let your head save your heels."

Certain tasks must be done every day. Meals must be prepared, dishes washed, dusting done, beds made, and so on. By going about these always in the same order they will soon be dispatched, and then there is time for the special task assigned to that day. Breakfast should be a simple meal, and any housekeeper with a gas stove should have it ready in half an hour; with other fuel more time must be given.

Each member of the family leaves beds airing when he or she goes to breakfast. When the meal is eaten food is set away, dishes are piled for washing, set into the pan with hot water over them to wait until front of house is in order.

Daily sofa pillows are shaken, polished floors dusted with a dry mop, carpet sweeper run over rugs, finger marks wiped from doors and the furniture and floor boards wiped superficially. The thorough cleaning comes on its appointed day. Less than ten minutes given regularly to a room will

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Olive lent us her coat to use as a pattern, and we soon had ours well under way. It had to be cut rather like a smock, hanging full from the shoulders to form deep folds about the hem.

I made mine slightly different from Olive's by shortening the coat in front and making a square rolled down collar instead of a rounded one. Just by way of a little contrast I used plain cream colored cretonne for the belt, cuffs and collar, fastening the belt with a flat button covered with the plain material.

The sleeves caused me a lot of trouble, for I had cut them too wide to fit the armhole without gathering them a trifle. This fullness seemed to spoil the coat, so I had to rip them out after having finished them with three rows of machine stitching and cut them smaller.

Then I added a patch pocket to one side and strapped all the seams with seam binding to give the inside of the coat a neat appearance.

Olive's coat is fastened with white frogs made of braid, but as I had nothing of the sort here I had to improvise fastenings from bullet buttons of white porcelain ripped from my linen frock and narrow strips of plain cretonne. I attached a button to each end of a string and slipped it through the buttonholes embroidered on each side of the front. Five of these fasteners were needed to close the coat.

There is no end to the wear one can get from a coat of this type, for whenever they become soiled soap and water will make them like new.—A College Girl.

The Sick Aged Lady.

There is nothing so tasty for an invalid, thinks nurse, than cream toast. Make thin slices of golden brown toast, crisp and dry. Place the slices in a wire sieve and steam soft over hot water. Then butter and put in a soup plate—about three slices cut in half. Over them pour white sauce.

Make this by beating a cupful of milk in a double boiler and then adding two tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed into two tablespoonfuls of butter. Cook gently over a low heat until the flour has lost its starchy taste. Season with salt and pepper and serve very hot.

Such a dish loses its appetizing qualities if it is not hot when served, so it should be carefully covered in transit from the kitchen to the invalid's bedside.

The Military Attache.

The duties of a military attache are to make himself thoroughly acquainted with every change that takes place in military affairs and to report from time to time on the mobilization, armament and equipment of the power to which he is to be accredited.

More to Come.

Pessimist—You haven't had all that you wanted in life, have you? Optimist—No, but I haven't had all that I didn't want, either.—Brooklyn Life.



BABY'S COMFORT.

This small coat is unlined, intended for the first coolish days ahead. The texture is cashmere, and any babyish shade may be chosen. Collar and cuffs are finished with not too much hand embroidery, and smocking achieves the required fullness down the front.

USES FOR CHERRIES.

Cherry Tarts.

Make a paste of one pint of pitted cherries, a cupful of sugar and half a cupful of water. Fill tart shells nearly full with this mixture and serve with cream.

Cherry Kisses.

Remove the soft part of some meringue kisses freshly made from the whites of eggs and powdered sugar. Place in the cavities pitted cherries that have been well sweetened, fill with sweetened and flavored whipped cream and serve at once.

Frozen Cherries.

Boil a cupful of sugar and two of water for about ten minutes. Add two cupfuls of cherry pulp that has been run through a colander. Pour into the freezer and chill; then add the beaten whites of two eggs and freeze. Serve with a large cherry on the top of each portion.

Cherry Sauce.

Cover a pint of cherries with a pint of water, add two cloves and simmer. When the cherries are soft rub them through a sieve, return to the fire, add a teaspoonful of flour blended with a tablespoonful of butter, a little salt and cook two minutes. Stir in the juice of a lemon. Serve hot. Two tablespoonfuls of claret add to this sauce if there is no objection to the use of the wine.

The Inevitable Pocket.

Oh, yes, the pocket is evidently in to stay, so for that reason there must be variations in a commodity that every one is going to use so freely. A heavy white linen sports skirt has an admirably sensible pocket, almost like a wallet. It is double, has two flaps, one buttoning over a smaller pocket and the other buttoning over the other flap, the whole attached to the skirt and forming the second pocket. Inside pockets are defined with white braiding and tailored "crow's feet" on colored linen skirts, while some pockets are entirely separate and slide on to the belt when and where you will.

Riming Riddles.

What has a bed,
Yet never dozes?
What has a mouth
Which it never closes?
What runs and runs the livelong day,
Yet somehow never gets away?
What has two banks,
But has no money?
Dear me, now, this is very funny!
It starts with "R"
And ends the way
It starts. Now come,
What is it, pray?
Answer.—River.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

given. Each member of the family leaves beds airing when he or she goes to breakfast. When the meal is eaten food is set away, dishes are piled for washing, set into the pan with hot water over them to wait until front of house is in order.

Daily sofa pillows are shaken, polished floors dusted with a dry mop, carpet sweeper run over rugs, finger marks wiped from doors and the furniture and floor boards wiped superficially. The thorough cleaning comes on its appointed day. Less than ten minutes given regularly to a room will keep it neat.

The hall should be early attended to, and if one has time it is well to do it before breakfast. The order of work should be hall, living room, upstairs, dining room, kitchen. It will not take over an hour for all to the kitchen if it goes steadily on and one loses no steps or motions.

There is an old prejudice in favor of Monday as wash day, but the housekeeper who will devote Monday to cleaning up the extra confusion from Sunday, when every one is at home, will find herself in better trim at the end of the week.

As she goes through the rooms she collects articles for the wash, taking out stains, taking the stitch or two that will be ten if left untaken. Then she sorts the clothes for the wash and puts them to soak, the very soiled by themselves.

Tuesday she draws the dirty water from the tubs first of all and replaces it with clean, soapy, hot water. Generally she rises a little earlier to get things well started. She hangs her clothes to dry smoothly and puts things of the same kind together. She folds them as she takes them from the line. Wednesday she irons, and as she does she puts on the same rod of the clothes horse all the things that need a stitch; she sorts as she irons.

Thursday is reserved for any odd jobs about the house like cleaning silver, mirrors, globes, windows, finishing the left over ironing, if any, taking the stitches needed for hosiery or other things and putting away the clothes from the laundry. Friday is a genuine cleaning day.

Saturday is a day of preparation for the Sunday, which in many families is the hardest day of the week. The wise housekeeper plans for her rest on that day. She prepares her soup, roast, dessert, on Saturday; the vegetable is a salad or something quickly cooked; the roast may be finished on Sunday, but should be partly cooked the day before.

With her Sunday rest and change of thought the housekeeper can begin her week serene and happy.

Teeth of the Ancients.

The silence of the classics certainly seems to indicate that the Greeks and Romans suffered very little from their teeth. Words for toothache and for tooth extracting instruments can, indeed, be found in the Greek and Latin dictionaries, but the authors quoted for them are generally late and always uninteresting. We can hardly believe that if toothache had been common in Athens Aristophanes would have made no jokes about it. But a classical scholar may pretty safely be defied to cite a single Greek or Latin passage about it. Even Lucretius, when he gets on the subject of teeth in a passage where a reference to toothache might be expected, merely refers to the jar given to the teeth by very cold water or by biting a stone in one's bread.—London Chronicle.



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car
Price \$530

Ford Runabout
Price \$480

Ford Town Car
Price \$780

The above prices f. o. b. Ford, Ontario, effective Aug. 2, 1915. No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped.

W. J. NORMILE, Dealer,
Napanee, Ontario.

---THIS WEEK---

- 3 Cans Salmon for 25c.
- 3 Cans Pork and Beans for 25c
- 2 Cans Finnanhaddie for 25c.
- 1 lb. Can Baking Powder 15c.

White Clover Honey
in 5 lb. Pails.

Best Bologna and Fresh Pork
Sausage.

EGGS WANTED.

FRANK H. PERRY.

Dundas St., Opposite Royal Hotel
Phone 130.

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee

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FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Next Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN T. GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

LENNOX HOTEL BARBER SHOP

Trees! Trees! Trees!

All kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Climbers, etc. Everything in the Nursery line. Send list of your wants for prices. Catalogue free.

Agents wanted Everywhere

Apply for terms

J. H. WISNER, Nurseyman,
6-6m PORT ELGIN, Ontario

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the board room of the Public Library, Tuesday, October 20th, 1915, at 3 o'clock p.m.

"Havana Ribbon" is a cigar with a reputation, perfect quality, absolutely uniform. Let your next smoke be an "Havana Ribbon." Sold only at BOYES & SON.

The Red White and Blue Girls will give an afternoon tea and bazaar. The tea on Dec. 3rd, and the bazaar on the afternoon of Dec. 4th, in aid of the Red Cross. Keep this date and help the kiddies. The oldest girl in this club is 13 years.

Most people know VanLoven sells the best coal. There are a few who have never tried his coal and do not know it is the best. Get busy, send an order for one ton (2000 lbs.) and satisfy yourself.

Word was received in Albion, Mich., on Oct. 2nd of the death of Rev. Dennis Clancy, who for the past seventeen years has represented the local M. E. conference in mission work at Roorke, India. The cablegram stated that he died September 28th, from enteric fever. He had gone up into the

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

Chas. E. Cragg, B. D., Pastor.

9.30 a.m.—Class service.

10.30 a.m.—Morning worship. Subject, "Christ and the Common People"

11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

7.00 p.m.—Evening service. Subject, "Nero and the Burning of Rome, or Christianity the Greatest Force of the Ages."

Monday at 8 p.m.—Young People's Society.
Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.—General Prayer and Praise Service.
Don't forget the Epworth League Anniversary, October 31st. Rev. H. B. Kenny, Cobourg, the President of the Conference, will preach.

Patriotic Pumpkin Pie Tea

Town Hall, Napanee, Monday evening, Nov. 1st, given by Young Girls' Sewing Club. Silver collection. 40-b-p

Farmers, Drain Your Land!

So that you can harvest by machinery. Joy & Sons have on hand a large supply of cement tile, from 2 to 10 in. ready for delivery. 30-2-m

Photographs.

Eugene Richardson, has opened a photographic studio over Frank Perry's grocery store and will be pleased to receive orders. 20-f-f

TREAT YOUR FALL SEED GRAIN.

Formaldehyde, full strength as recommended by Agricultural Office, for sale at WALLACE'S, the leading drug store.

The New Grocery.

What kind of breakfast food do you use? Rolled oats, rolled wheat, cream of wheat, corn meal, corn flakes, gusto, grape nuts, shredded wheat, krumbles, puffed rice, puffed wheat and roman meal—we have them all.

G. W. BOYES,

Phone 238. Next Dominion Bank

Trinity Church Notes.

The Rally Day Services held last Sunday morning was well attended and was pronounced the best of the kind in the history of the School. The Class promoted from the Primary Department repeated without a single mistake, the Ten Commandments, the 23rd Psalm, the Beatitudes and Apostles' Creed. Next Sunday the Missionary Campaign, three Sundays will be opened by the Pastor, who will deal in the morning with "The Great Commission" and in the evening with "The Achievements of Christianity as a reason for supporting Christian Missions." Let the people be out in full force at both services.

Police Court.

Nelson Sharp and Arthur Stone, of Deseronto, and Oscar Deshane, of Belleville, were before the Police Magistrate on Wednesday charged with conspiring to prosecute an unlawful purpose and also for uttering forged cheques. They were committed for trial. These are the men who were operating in Napanee and Deseronto with Edward Snider, who pleaded guilty to forgery and is awaiting sentence.

Hymah Gross appeared for trial on Thursday morning. Owing to the absence of his solicitor, his case was adjourned until to-day (Friday.)

J. J. Mosier, Kingston, was fined \$6.50 in the Police Court on Wednesday for running his auto without a rear light.

BOYES & SON feature "Havana Ribbon" five cent cigars, because they

Fall and Winter Suits

We invite you to look over our range of Fall Suits, which includes:

Plain browns and fancy mixe browns. — Medium light colors and grey mixtures.

Worsted fabrics in black blues and fancy silk mixtures.

Black and Blue Cheviots, et

Made to your order in the latest styles.

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailoring, Napanee

ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH

(PRESBYTERIAN.)

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. Pastor.

10.30 a.m.—Morning service. Subject, "The Redemption of the Monoplace."

11.45—Sunday School and Class.

7.00 p.m.—Evening service. Subject, "A Spiritual Traitor."

The pastor will preach at both services.

East End Barber Shop.

Everything neat; first class w men; cigars and tobacco. Give n call.

J. N. OSBORNE.

Notice.

All accounts due the Napanee cery company are payable at the residence of W. H. Dunbar, Thos street, one block east of court ho

JUST ARRIVED.

A fresh supply of Blachleg Vac (government standard), 10 in a v at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limi E.S.—Buy the new injector that n loses a pill.

CHANGE OF TIME.

After September 15th, 1915, Lamonde will leave Picton for Deseronto 6.30 a.m.; Deseronto for Picton 10 a.m.; Picton for Deseronto and Napanee 1.30 p.m.; Napanee Picton 4.30 p.m.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Vic Services at St. Mary Magdal Church:

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

10.30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and

any.

12.00—Sunday School

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ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Channek's Jewellery Store
Next Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN T. GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

LENNOX HOTEL BARBER SHOP

Mr. F. S. Scott has purchased this shop and will be pleased to receive a share of your patronage.

PRESERVE YOUR EGGS—Egg Preserver, all size cans, at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

The ladies of Trinity church will hold a bazaar early in December. Particulars later.

If you want to get the choicest and best in all kinds of meats call at A. Clark's butcher shop, opposite Dominion bank.

Exterminate your rats and mice with Elcays Rat Exterminator—mummies remains and leaves no odor. Sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

If you think of buying a piano, Organ, Talking Machine, see us before you buy. We trade for anything. Hundreds of references.

VANLUVEN BROS.
Napanee and Moscow

Cyrus Garrison is the owner of four of the finest tame boxes to be seen any place in the district. For years Mr. Garrison has been a great lover of the fox. After purchasing some wild animals he placed them in a large cage, and commenced to tame them.



NEW SUITS

—AT—

\$15.00

New Serges, New Worsteds New Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles and guaranteed the Best Range of \$15.00 Suits in Canada

THE GRAHAM CO'Y..

Napanee Ont.

Most people know VanLuven sells the best coal. There are a few who have never tried his coal and do not know it is the best. Get busy, send an order for one ton (2000 lbs.) and satisfy yourself.

Word was received in Albion, Mich., on Oct. 2nd of the death of Rev. Dennis Clancy, who for the past seventeen years has represented the local M. E. conference in mission work at Roorke, India. The cablegram stated that he died September 28th, from enteric fever. He had gone up into the mountains for a short rest, and was taken with the fever and died within a short time. He was fifty-one years of age, and is survived by a wife and four children. Mr. Clancy was formerly a graduate of Newburgh, Ont., High School.

Horace A. McCarthy, Yarker, representative of the Massey Harris Co. in this district, passed away on Saturday last in Kingston General Hospital, after an illness of about three weeks from a complication of diseases. Mr. McCarthy had a large circle of friends in Napanee and in fact in all the district covered by him for the Massey Harris Co., he was well liked and highly respected. The remains were removed to his home at Yarker and the funeral was held from his late residence on Monday afternoon. Deceased was about forty-seven years of age, and leaves beside his widow, one sister, Mrs. Alf Connolly, Yarker.

Miss Eloise Laman died in the Kingston General Hospital on Thursday last. The deceased had lived with Mrs. Miles Martin at Yarker for some years, as her mother died a short time after she was born. Her father resides at Verona. About three weeks ago the doctor attending Mrs. Martin, who was suffering with typhoid fever, discovered that Miss Laman had contracted the same disease, but was around. She was brought to the General Hospital and grew steadily worse.

This is the second time that death has entered the Martin home during the past year. During the spring Mr. Martin choked to death in Kingston while partaking of a meal in a restaurant.

COLLARBONE BROKEN IN MULOCK CUP GAME

TRINITY COLLEGE A PLAYER RECEIVES INJURY IN OPENING FIXTURE.

The opening fixture in the Mulock Cup series was played Saturday afternoon on a fast field at the University of Toronto Stadium. The Trinity team easily defeated the Junior Arts aggregation, 26 to 5. Both teams showed lack of training, but the Arts men put in a plucky fight against the heavier and faster team of Trinity. Ham starred for the winners, but was forced to retire with a broken collarbone. The Arts team was very light, but with a little more practice and coaching should make a good run for the cup. The team:

Trinity—Scrimmage, Donaldson, Tennant, Ryder; insides, Spragge, de Pencier; middles, Kingston, Willis; outsides, Child, Brown; quarter, Bretham; backs, Backer, Waddington, Ham; flying wing, Wilkin.

Junior Arts—Scrimmage, McMurich, Kert, Mahon; insides, Bird, Jamieson; middles, Parney, Smith; outside, Leeming, Waterous; quarter, Ralston; backs, Sturrett, Buels, Weissmiller; flying wing, Merritt.

Referee—Boddy. Umpire—Zimmermann.

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BOYES & SON feature "Havana Ribbon" five cent cigars, because they are free-smoking, mild and havana filled.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of the Town of Napanee, for the purpose of discussing and advising the council in reference to the location of the proposed new Canadian Northern Railway Station, was held in the town hall on Monday evening. The meeting was well attended by a representative gathering of the business men and influential rate-payers of the town. Mr. Chas. Stevens was chosen chairman of the meeting. The prominent speakers of the evening were Mayor W. G. Gibbard, Councillors W. T. Waller, J. N. Osborne, and Messrs. H. B. Sherwood, Thos. Symington and W. C. Scott. Two possible locations for the new station was discussed, one being west of the Canning Company's buildings, near the Belleville road; and the other on the east side "Centre Street" north of the Grand Trunk Railway tracks. The tone of the meeting was decidedly against the town expending any money, occasioned by the building of the new station, especially so as their seems to be a very strong feeling amongst the citizens that the Canadian Northern Railway has not given to Napanee the transportation facilities which they should have done. It was pointed out that the passenger traffic from the north county to Napanee, which in former years was very large, and which meant considerable to the business men of the town, has been entirely stopped, owing to insufficient train service. Also the through train service was very poor passengers arriving on the night train being left off at a crossing on the Selby road, and if any wished to leave by these trains they had to be flagged, as they would not run down into the station. It was also pointed out that Napanee has already been put to the trouble and expense of providing conveniences for two different locations of stations for this road at Napanee, and when it is considered that the road, as at present being run, is of no benefit to the town, the citizens seemed to be of the opinion that it was time to call a halt, and let them place their station where they liked, and provide their own conveniences. Several motions and amendments, were presented to the meeting but it was finally decided that the advice of the meeting to the Town Council was: "Send back to C.N.R. officials the plans and specifications submitted, with an intimation to them to submit the said plans to the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, and when the Corporation is notified by the Commission that application has been made for the locating of a new station site by the C.N.R., then the council, with the assistance of the said Commission, will be in a position to proceed, and in the meantime to 'sit tight'."

Parke's Catsup Flavor both flavors and preserves your pickles. You get it at WALLACE'S Limited, the leading Drug Store. P.S.—The very best grade in both Cider and White Wine Vinegar.

Services at S. Mary Magdal Church:

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10.30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and 1 any.
12.00—Sunday School
7.00 p.m.—Evening Prayer,

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Grace Church.

The "Go-to-Church" Sunday was observed in the Grace Methodist church on Sunday last. The day was all that could be desired; and the congregations both morning and evening were very large and representative. The pastor preached both morning and evening; while the music was provided by the choir, who excel themselves. Special mention ought to be made of the quartette in connection with the morning and evening services. Too much credit cannot be given to the 40 or more men who the work of district visitors and did so faithfully and well. On Monday evening the social in connection with the Epworth League was a success. Fully 150 were present and all seem to have a most pleasant evening. Sunday next the pastor will preach on "Christ and the common people at the morning service, and 'No and the burning of Rome' or 'Christianity the greatest force of the age at the evening service."

Mary Jarden Talcum, 50c. a jar WALLACE'S, the leading drug store

CARTER-GIBSON.

Trinity Methodist Church was the scene at high noon on Saturday, October 16th, of the marriage of Marjorie the second daughter of the late Rev. John Gibson and Mrs. Gibbs of Napanee, to Mr. Douglas Carter son of Mr. W. J. Carter, of Picton. The wedding was of a very quiet nature only the immediate relatives and a very few friends being invited. The officiating Minister was the Rev. Samuel Sellery M.A., pastor of Trinity Church.

It was just at high noon when the bridal party entered the church. The bride walked down the aisle on the arm of her cousin, Mr. M. W. Wain who gave her away. She wore a blue tailored suit, and a ruff of black and white ostrich feathers. Her hair was a picture model in old rose with black and white nixon and ermine. She wore an exquisite corsage bouquet of lilies of the valley and mar orchids. Her gift from the groom was a seal coat, Miss Jean Gibbs was her sisters bridesmaid and she wore a frock of Russian green velvet, sable trimmed, and a black velvet hat. Her bouquet was of sunset roses as she wore the bridegroom's gift a gold bar pin set with pearls.

Leave your order for flowers WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited agents for "Dunlop's" Canada's greatest wedding and funeral floral designs.

Fall and Winter Suitings

We invite you to look over our range of Fall Suitings, which includes:

- Plain browns and fancy mixed browns. — Medium light colorings and grey mixtures.
- Worsted fabrics in blacks, blues and fancy mixtures.
- Black and Blue Cheviots, etc.

Made to your order in the latest styles.

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN.)

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30 a.m.—Morning service. Subject, "The Redemption of the Commonplace."

11.45—Sunday School and Bible class.

7.00 p.m.—Evening service. Subject, "A Spiritual Traitor."

The pastor will preach at both services.

East End Barber Shop.

Everything neat; first class workmen; cigars and tobacco. Give me a call.

J. N. OSBORNE.

Notice.

All accounts due the Napanee cemetery company are payable at the residence of W. H. Dunbar, Thomas street, one block east of court house.

45-c

JUST ARRIVED.

A fresh supply of Blachleg Vaccine (government standard), 10 in a vial, at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

.S.—Buy the new injector that never cures a pill.

CHANGE OF TIME.

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F. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar

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- 7.00 p.m.—Evening Prayer.

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TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. S. Sellery, M.A., B.D., Pastor.

The opening Sunday of the Missionary Campaign.

The pastor will conduct both services.

9.45—Class meeting.

10.30—Topic, "The Great Commission."

11.45—Sunday School and Bible Class.

7 p.m.—"The Fruit of Christianity—A Reason for Supporting Christian Missions."

Epworth League service, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. The Citizenship Department, under the leadership of Mrs. Unger, will have charge. A brief and bright service from 8 to 9 o'clock. All young people invited. Collegiate Institute students will receive a cordial welcome.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

PERSONALS

Miss Lena Graham graduated from St. Luke's Hospital, Utica, N.Y., Monday, October 18th.

Mrs. M. P. Graham spent a few days this week in Kingston.

We are glad to say Mr. Kenneth Ham is improving nicely after his accident playing rugby.

Miss Maggie Magee, of Bath, Ont., was the guest of Mrs. John Pollard, Dundas Street, for a few days last week.

Mr. A. P. Bell returned home on Friday after spending the past three years at Young, Sask.

Mrs. Malcolm Shorey, late of Southern California, is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. F. Hawley, Graham Street.

Mr. Wallace, of the Campbell House, spent a few days this week in Montreal on business.

Mrs. H. Cousins underwent an operation in Kingston General Hospital on Wednesday.

Miss Ada Stevens returned from Kingston General Hospital on Monday.

Rev. Cragg was in Enterprise on Wednesday evening.

Mr. M. B. Mills is down the bay on the Dolphin hauling apples to Picton.

Mrs. Robt. Grange spent the past week with friends in Trenton.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Richardson spent last week in Montreal.

Miss Carman Mills is visiting her brother in Cleveland.

Miss Constance Grange is visiting her sister, Mrs. O. C. Lailey in Toronto.

Rev. B. F. Wood, of Watertown, has returned home after spending a few days with his sister-in-law, the guest of Mrs. Henry Wilson.

Mr. W. D. Hunter was in Ottawa a couple of days this week.

Rev. Coleman, Ottawa, is spending a few days in town with his son, Rev. J. H. H. Coleman.

Mrs. Cooper, Toronto, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Scott.

Mrs. R. B. Allen is in Kingston General Hospital for treatment.

The out of town guests at the Carter-Gibson wedding on Saturday, were Miss Marjorie Carter, Miss Rosamond Carter and Miss Augusta Powers of Picton, Mrs. (Dr.) L. J. Pattee and Stanley Wilson, of Hawkesburg, Ont., Miss Grace Garriett, Mrs. J. W. Warner and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Stewart.



The Red Cross Society

The Lennox and Addington Motor Ambulance is on inspection at the livery of Messrs. C. A. Anderson & Son. All wishing to see the ambulance, kindly do so, as soon as possible.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following donations to be applied on the purchase-money of the ambulance:—Tamworth Red Cross \$200; Miss Martha Neilson, \$75.00; A Friend, \$50.00; Odessa Red Cross, \$50.00; Bath Red Cross, \$25.00; Ladies of Adolphustown, \$25.00; Marlbank Red Cross, \$20.00; People of Roblin, \$12.00; A Friend \$5.00.

The representatives of the different societies throughout the county, interested in Red Cross work, are requested to attend a committee meeting, to be held in the town hall, Napanee, on Saturday, October 30th, at two o'clock, for the purpose of discussing some business, with reference to the Lennox and Addington Motor Ambulance.

A letter from headquarters, has been received, acknowledging with thanks the last barrel of fruit sent them.

A work-meeting will be held in the rooms on Saturday afternoon, when "Tea" will be served. The rooms will be open in the morning as usual.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NAPANEE BRANCH OF THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 25th, 1915.

RECEIPTS.

Tag Day, Centreville.....	\$ 70 00
Tag Day, Tamworth.....	54 41
Tag Day, Napanee.....	464 21
Wonderland, Napanee.....	127 10
Proceeds Dr. Yeigh's Lecture.	58 50
Orange Lodge, Napanee.....	25 00
W. M. S., Centreville.....	15 00
N. C. I. Bazaar.....	323 65
Orange Lodge, No. 870, Napanee.....	5 00
Cheese Board, Napanee.....	262 09
Orange Lodge, Forest Mills....	10 00
Bath Cheese Factory.....	31 50
Women's Institute, Conway....	65 00
Roblin Citizens.....	10 00
W. A., Hawley.....	10 00
W. M. S., Hawley.....	20 00
Poultry Association Napanee	40 00
Food Sale, Napanee.....	289 35
Badge Pins, Napanee.....	16 85
At Home, Women Com., Napanee.....	45 00
At Home, Finance Com., Napanee.....	18 10
At Home, Cutting-out Com., Napanee.....	46 00
St. Thomas Church, Morven....	14 63
Woman's Guild, St. Mary Magdalene, Napanee.....	10 00
Methodist Church, Roblin.....	20 00
Miss Mair's Pupils, W. W. S., Napanee.....	1 00
Miss Fraser's Pupils, W. W. S., Napanee.....	25 00
Garden Party, Woolen Com., Napanee.....	182 37
Ladies' Aid, of St. Paul's Church, Sandhurst.....	29 00
Hay Bay, Anderson and Gretina Circuits.....	73 05
Base Ball Games, Giving-out Committee, Napanee.....	150 40
Booth in Park, July 1st, Napanee.....	96 48
Pleasant Valley Neighborhood	20 00
First Aid Class, Napanee.....	11 85
Button Day, Napanee.....	448 25
Red Cross Buttons sold to Newburgh.....	12 00
Mr. Allen's Gramophone Con-	

turn, purl 15 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 16 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 17 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 18 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1. Pick up and knit 18 stitches down the side of the heel piece.

Knit the 34 stitches of the front needles (on to one needle). Pick up and knit the 18 stitches at the other side of the heel piece. Divide the heel stitches on to the two side needles and knit right round again to the centre heel.

First needle: knit to within 3 stitches of the front end of side needle, knit 2 together, knit 1.

Front needle plain.

Third needle: knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit plain to the end of the needle.

This reducing to be done every other row until there are 69 stitches on the needle.

Knit plain until the foot (from the back of the heel) measure 9 1/2 inches.

Toe—Divide the 169 stitches between the 3 needles, 23 on each.

1st row, knit together 1st and 2nd stitches on each needle.

2nd row, knit together 2nd and 3rd stitches on each needle.

3rd row, knit together 3rd and 4th stitches on each needle.

And so on, beginning again with the 1st and 2nd stitches after reaching the last stitches on each needle. Decrease to 9 stitches. Draw wool through stitches and darn in carefully.

N.E.—(1) Socks should not have a seam stitch. (2) Socks must not have a ridge under the heel, nor at the end of the toe. (3) Do not knit coarse yarn on fine needles. (4) Never finish a toe by placing stitches on two needles and casting off from both needles together. (5) Always wash socks before giving them in.

STELLA.

The three threshing outfits are progressing rapidly. Farmers are having excellent weather for the business.

S. Pollie, Calgary, 'Alta., was a recent visitor here. He is training at Niagara for overseas service. Sterling was born on the island, but moved to Calgary with his parents and the other members of the family about seven years ago. He is a son of T. J. Pollie, former proprietor of the Kingston Milk Depot.

Rev. J. C. Dixon rector of St. Alban's and Christ's Church, Emerald, and Mrs. Dixon, expect to be able to return to the island about Nov. 1st.

W. Cochrane has purchased five head of pure bred Holstein heifers from A. E. Weller, of the Rideau Stock Farm, at Kingston Mills.

Miss Meta Moutray has left to spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. J. E. Lindsay, Ottawa.

Mrs. (Capt.) H. Sanders has returned after spending a few days with friends in Belleville.

Visitors: H. H. Howard, Vancouver, B. C., at George Howard's; R. A. Caghey, Portsmouth, spent Thanksgiving Day with friends here.

The superior five cent cigar is "Havana Ribbon" mild and Havana filled. Sold only at BOYES & SON.

COLD WEATHER

Calls for Good Stoves.

WE SELL

H. H. Coleman, M.A., vicar.
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church :
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BIRTHS.

YOUNG—At Napanee, on Tuesday, Oct. 19th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Young, a daughter.

DEATHS

BALLANCE—At Camden, Thursday, Oct. 14th, 1915, Elizabeth Ballance, aged 50 years 2 months 19 days.

JUST THE RIGHT PRESENT.

Don't take chances in the matter of Christmas presents. You don't want yours, like so many others, to be received with indifference or worse, and ten days after Christmas to be cast aside and forgotten.

You take no such chance in giving The Youth's Companion for a year.

Did you ever know of a home in which it came amiss, or of one in which it was not conspicuous on the library table or in some one's hands all the year?

It is worth while to make a gift of that sort, and it is worth while to receive it, too, for The Youth's Companion illustrates the best traits in American and Canadian life in its stories and sketches, upholds the best standards in its articles and other contributions, and combines the practical and informing with the entertaining and blood-stirring.

If you do not know "The Companion" as it is to-day, let us send you one or two current issues free, that you may test the paper's quality. We will send also the Forecast for 1916.

Every new subscriber who sends \$2.15 for the fifty-two weekly issues of 1916 will receive free all the issues for the rest of 1915 and The Companion Home Calendar for 1916.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Boston, Mass.

New subscriptions received at this office.

Fruit

New Fall Fruit Arriving Every Day.

Get your supply for preserving while the fruit is at its best.

GROCERIES :

All kinds Fresh and Good.

T. D. Scrimshaw

Phone 215

Harshaw Block.

45-ft

Garden Party, Wooden Com., Napanee.....	182 37
Ladies' Aid, of St. Paul's Church, Sandhurst.....	29 00
Hay Bay, Anderson and Gret-na Circuits.....	76 05
Base Ball Games, Giving-out Committee, Napanee.....	156 40
Booth in Park, July 1st, Napanee.....	96 48
Pleasant Valley Neighborhood First Aid Class, Napanee.....	11 55
Button Day, Napanee.....	448 25
Red Cross Buttons sold to Newburgh.....	12 00
Mr. Allen's Gramophone Concert.....	4 55
Christmas Stockings expense.....	90 00
Afternoon Teas, Napanee.....	301 04
Personal Donations.....	451 51
Socks and Wool sold.....	9 60
Total.....	\$4024 81

DISBURSEMENTS.

Miss Allingham's Account, Napanee.....	73 46
The Robinson, Co., Ltd., Napanee.....	93 58
A. E. Caton's Account, Napanee.....	15 57
McIntosh Bros., Account, Napanee.....	12 92
E. J. Pollard's Account, Napanee.....	4 75
Mr. Allen's Account, Napanee.....	1 50
Madill Bros., Account, Napanee.....	44 31
M. Maker's Account, Napanee.....	6 39
J. Fennell's Account, Napanee.....	1 92
A. E. Lazier's Account, Napanee.....	2 25
A. E. Paul's Account, Napanee.....	7 90
Booth Expense, July 1st, Napanee.....	38 23
Bandage Roller.....	1 25
Button Day. Paid for Buttons Expense filling Christmas stockings.....	86 37
Buttons, Pins, etc.....	19 55
Red Cross Badge Pins.....	10 22
Tags.....	5 00
Paid for 1000 Red Cross Buttons, (Newburgh).....	12 00
Postage.....	5 42
Cartage.....	1 00
Sent to Queen's Military Hospital, Kingston.....	414 00
Sent to Red Cross Headquarters, Toronto.....	1617 21
Balance on hand.....	676 64
	\$4024 81

DAY SOCKS.

Measurements of finished sock :—
Length from top of sock to bottom of heel 14½ inches. Length of foot 11½ inches. Length of rising 4½ inches. Length of leg to commencement of heel 12 inches.
Material required—six ounces of 3-ply Wheeling or 4-ply Fingering; four steel knitting needles, No. 12 for wheeling and No. 13 for fingering.
Cast on 68 stitches; rib 4½ inches, 2 plain, 2 purl; knit plain 7½ inches (12 inches in all).
Heel—Knitplain 34 stitches on to one needle; turn purl back these 34 stitches; turn, knit plain; repeat these two rows (always slipping the first stitch) sixteen times (17 in all).
With the inside of the heel towards you, purl 19 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.
Turn, knit six stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over knit 1, turn; purl 7 stitches, purl 2, together, purl 1.
Turn knit 8 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 9 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.
Turn, knit 10 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 11 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.
Turn, knit 12 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 13 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.
Turn, knit 14 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1,

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